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But it will cost a little less at certain hotels when you come to town for the Proms. The reduction in SET has, British Transport Hotels announced last night, enabled them to reduce prices at some hotels by between 20p and

Outcry in Rome at Forum contract

From GEORGE ARMSTRONG

Rome, June 10

Archaeologists, ranging from those in the Pontifical Academy to those associated with "Italia Nostra," are protesting against a decision of the Ministry of Education to allow the tourist spectacle, "Son et Lumière," to continue its activities in the Roman Forum.

The Minister, Signor Misasi, has said that the private company, whose contract expired last year, will be given a new one for the coming six years. The "sound and light" shows have been held in the Forum since 1960.

The seats then were built on the ruins of the Palace of Tiberius, but last summer the area was found to be unsafe when a man was injured by a falling stone. The new site for the viewing stands are the ruins of the Basilica Julia, which was completed in the time of Augustus.

The superintendent of the Forum, Signora Fabbri, says that the first century structure might be gravely endangered by the weight of the stands and their occupants. Partial excavations beneath the basilica have revealed two earlier basilicas and five other buildings. The spectators, in other words, would be sitting on not merely hallowed ruins but hollowed ground.

One objection to the "light and sound" enterprise is that the grounds of the Forum are strewn with electrical cables which are eyesores and walking hazards by day. The cables also repeatedly run through the Cloaca Maxima, Europe's oldest sewer, built by the Etruscans, and itself a monument to the past, as well as being a functioning sewer today.

Another objection is that it has been almost impossible to view the Forum by moonlight, not only because of the play of coloured lights on the ruins, but because of the noise of the motor cars, which prevent the visitor who wants neither sound nor light from seeing the ruins.

People living in the neighbourhood also have complained about the nuisance of hearing the coloured lights on the ruins, and even the recorded voice of Orson Welles, reciting Mark Antony's funeral oration, begins to pall after too many summers.

Signor Misasi has not answered his critics. The company pays the State only £1,650 a year for the use of the Forum.

Godard now 'out of danger'

Film director Jean Luc Godard, 41, regained consciousness yesterday after undergoing surgery in a Paris hospital for a fractured pelvis and a crushed chest, the result of a motorcycle accident. His doctors said he was out of danger but was expected to remain in hospital for a relatively long period.

M. Godard was riding pillion on a motorcycle when it hit a parked van and went under a moving bus in the Latin Quarter on Wednesday afternoon. — Reuters.

"There is no racial discrimination in Cuba, but I would say there is social discrimination. We discriminate against people who do not want to work. We call them worms, or parasites, and we cannot understand how there can be people like that when there is so much to be done."

He was a German-language student at the University of Havana, but he got his message across pretty succinctly in English, too. At 23, he is of the age-group that grew up with the romantic euphoria which surrounded Fidel Castro's emergence from the Sierra Maestra. Their sincere belief in the ideals of the revolution has survived the setbacks of the past twelve years, and Castro can count on their continuing support. The next generation may be harder to please.

We were discussing the anti-loading law which was eventually brought into effect during my three week stay in Cuba. A law that now makes it an offence, punishable by a year's forced labour, to be out of work or to be absent from one's job for more than 15 days without a doctor's certificate.

The law reflects both the strength and the weakness of Castro's Cuba 10 years after Cubans with a different set of priorities tried to overthrow his regime at the Bay of Pigs. Its strength is made obvious by its very nature. There is more than enough work for everyone. No unemployment and, incidentally, no illiteracy; sufficient food for all; compulsory free education for all children, voluntary free education for all adults — these are achievements no other Latin-American country can claim. Nor, indeed, the United States itself.

But the very existence of an anti-loading law is an admission of a certain cooling of revolu-

Hard labour for Cuban layabouts

By RICHARD EVANS

tionary fervour in some segments of society. Twelve years on and just nine months after the failure to produce the projected goal of 10 million tons of sugar for 1970, that is not surprising. Like many peoples of similar temperament, the Cubans are not about to break their backs while the sun still shines and the food manages somehow to find its way to the table.

In Havana, where the quality of life is almost as bad as the American. Right-wing would have you believe, political apathy has set in and it is largely at the indolent and discontented city dweller that the anti-loading law is aimed. But it was never Castro's intention to sow the seeds of his revolution in Havana.

With its cracked and peeling buildings, its spluttering fleet of patched-up American sedans, shops devoid of all luxury consumer goods and queues for

Peeling façades of once impressive houses battered by fierce wind and sea on the Malecon—Havana's promenade



just about everything that isn't rationed, the capital looks like a bad print of a Second World War film. If one took Havana as a yardstick, one could be lulled into believing that Cuba was ripe for another Bay of Pigs.

Twice last year, in April and September, the counter-revolutionaries in Miami sent over miniature invasion forces. The second group was told that it would link up with the first which had supposedly gained local support in Oriente Province. The true results of those expeditions were shown in a television documentary broadcast for the first time during my visit. It took the form of a trial of the survivors. All were either sentenced to death or 30 years' imprisonment.

They failed for lack of what made Castro succeed — the peasant support which propelled the original guerrillas into power. Today one does not even

bother to ask the peasants, farmers and cane-cutters one meets if they still believe in Fidel Castro. It was for them that the revolution was fought and the question seems absurdly irrelevant when one is invited into a house like that belonging to Nicomedes Belen in the San Andres district of Pinar del Rio Province.

Belen, a 50-year-old black farmer, was telling me how he had lived all his life in a house with palm leaves for a roof and mud for a floor. "I never dreamed that one day I would own all this," he said. "All this" comprised a two-bedroomed house, a new television set, radio, and 'fridge. It had not cost him a cent.

Every family in this half-completed new town of some 300 people had also been given television sets, primarily as a reward for being the first to join in the new collectivity farming plan. If few other

houses in various other towns I visited during a four-day tour of Pinar del Rio were quite so well equipped, the people had little to complain about.

No one I met was earning less than 100 pesos a month. Some workers' wages go as high as 210. With medical care, education, rent, children's meals at school and some workers' lunches all free, it was difficult to see how they could spend more than half their salary.

This is one of the problems of a Communist party official told me at Sandino, another new town. "We are building a night-club with cabaret and first-class restaurant here so that people can have somewhere to spend their money."

It is that kind of openly pragmatic attitude that makes Cuban Communism a little less doctrinaire than in Eastern Europe. I even found a taxi

driver in Vinales who was allowed to operate his cab on a free enterprise basis. Some times he earned as much as 300 pesos a month. But in return he had to work one day a week in the local hospital for nothing.

Were it not for the chronic distribution of food — a surplus of cabbages or whatever one week, none the next — one could not help but be tremendously impressed with the progress in the countryside. Apart from the building boom, much agricultural planning that was started two or three years ago now seems near completion.

On the perimeter of the newly-developed green belt around Havana, two huge dams are under construction and the largest, the Manapalo, containing 151 million cubic metres of water, will be finished later this year, as will the £16 million British-built fertiliser plant at Cienfuegos.

This may ultimately have a beneficial effect on life in poor, neglected Havana, but more direct help will also be needed. Castro's life-style is still simplicity itself. But the fact remains that Cubans "developed a taste for superfluous wants" and in Havana, at least, they will not tolerate the total absence of luxury items for ever.

The band of friendship stretched across a continent from Chile has helped enormously to boost morale and, coupled with other Left-wing rumblings throughout Latin America, may prove to be of considerable significance to Cuba's future. An airline service between Santiago and Havana has been inaugurated and there are rumours that Castro may seize the opportunity to visit President Allende. On the art of survival, if nothing else, Fidel could teach his new friend a lot.

US meets Indian raiders' demands

From MALCOLM DEAN: San Francisco, June 10

One year after seizing Alcatraz Island, another American Indian raiding party slipped over the fence guarding a 640-acre surplus army camp near Davis, California, and declared it had been captured to start a university for Indians and Chicanos (Mexican-Americans).

Unlike the Indians on Alcatraz, the raiding party at Davis has seen its demands met. In the first successful Indian squatting operation in America.

In January, the Federal Government granted the Indians permission to use the site, and last Friday, the Office of Economic Opportunity, the agency which administers the Federal anti-poverty programme, awarded the university project a grant of \$80,000.

The project organisers have arranged their first meeting with the National Alliance of Businessmen, from whom they hope to obtain generous backing. They have already obtained a grant of \$10,000 from a small foundation, and are negotiating with Ford and other major foundations for larger endowments.

The camp consists of four well-maintained buildings, which can be used as classrooms, offices, and two barracks, which will provide dormitory accommodation. The Davis campus of the University of California had had its eye on the camp, and at one point, applied to the Federal Government to take it over. The application was withdrawn after the Indian "squat".

The site is valued at \$400,000. An Indian-Chicano university was being planned several years before the squat. Two of the original planners were based at Davis: Dr Jack Forbes, a

Powhatan Indian professor on the campus who was teaching at the University of California, and Mr Luis Flores, a Mexican-American, who was a coordinator for Chicano studies at the college. At present there is a university board of 32 trustees — 16 Indians and 16 Chicanos — and a long and distinguished name: Deganauidah and Quezalcoatl University, shortened by the board to D-Q U. The institution is named after Deganauidah, the Indian leader who formed the Iroquois Federation, and Quezalcoatl, the Aztec deity.

An experimental programme of 10 classes for 150 students will begin next month, but the initial university courses will not start until autumn 1972, when the university hopes to have an academic staff of 20 and about 300 students.

Within seven years they hope they will have built up the student body to 3,000. Emphasis in the curriculum will be on American and Chicano culture and history, but there will also be practical health science courses and liberal arts. Although Caucasian students will not be barred, it is expected that three-quarters of the students will be Indian or Chicano.

Dr Forbes, an anthropologist specialised in American Indian studies, has persistently criticised state universities for not devoting more time to native studies. "I think each university should offer courses on the ethnic groups of the region in which it is situated — not necessarily a complete department, but certainly courses in the history, music, arts, and contemporary affairs of the ethnic group. At Davis, which is

a lot better than most, we offer a dozen courses in Indian studies — but we have 400 units in German studies."

There are an estimated one million Indians and six million Chicanos in America. In the immediate area of the new university, there will be 5,000 Indians, and only two hours away another 20,000 in the San Francisco Bay area.

"There is a relatively high enrolment rate of American Indians in the state universities, but the drop-out is enormous," Dr Forbes said. "Only a few years ago there were only three American Indian graduates in California, a state with an Indian population of 125,000. When we began thinking of an Indian university, 10 years ago, it seemed like a dream."

Dr Forbes's tribe is from Virginia, but he grew up in California and took his doctorate at the University of Southern California.

Mr Flores estimated there were 5,000 Chicanos in California attending colleges or universities. There are about three million Chicanos in the state. "Our culture has been

ignored as much as the Indians," he said.

Meanwhile on Alcatraz, the abandoned prison island in the middle of San Francisco Bay, a small group of beleaguered Indians continues the occupation which began 18 months ago. Their water and power supply has been cut off.

A boat donated to the Indians to help them carry water to Alcatraz sank in April when a beam opened after the swell from tourist boats had continued to knock it against a pier. The Indians had stoned the tourist boats, peppered them with steel nuts and even fired an arrow-bought from a shop for 20¢ — to make them keep their distance.

At one time, they too had a plan to open a university on the 21 acres of rock. Now it is a matter of just trying to survive. The Federal Government wants to turn the island into a national park, and although it is not going to evict the Indians, it is refusing to sell it to them for \$10 — the price the Camasie Indians received from the Dutch settlers for Manhattan Island in 1626. A Bill has been introduced in Congress to approve the sale. It is not expected to pass.

Jews in protest

By our own Reporter

A group of Soviet artists on a cultural tour of Britain were met at the entrance to the National Gallery, London, yesterday, by a party of women protesting against the treatment of Jews in Russia.

The women made an attempt to speak to the Russians — they did not positively identify them in time — but as the party went up the steps they read the array

of banners, printed in English and Russian. One said the trials of Jews had brought shame on the USSR; others asked Russian artists to protest against the persecution of Jews in Russia. The banners and leaflets given to passers-by, referred to Reiza Palatnik, who goes on trial in Odessa on Tuesday. The leaflets said her sole crime was that she wanted to live as a Jewess. Inter-faith control urged, page 7

Uganda to boycott summit

From our Correspondent

Kampala, June 10

Uganda's Foreign Minister, Mr Wanume Kibedi, said last night that President Amin will not be attending the OAU summit at the end of June. This is in protest against the decision to hold the summit in Addis Ababa instead of Kampala, as was originally planned. Congo Kinshasa has already announced that President Mobutu will not attend, and more of Uganda's supporters may join the boycott.

Mr Kibedi said Uganda would seek a seat at the 16th session of the OAU Council of Ministers which is resuming its meeting on Friday. The meeting adjourned in deadlock at the end of February with no business conducted because agreement could not be reached on whether Mr Kibedi or Mr Odaka, Mr Obote's former Foreign Minister, should be seated.

Although it is five months since Uganda's coup, President Amin may still fail to get his representative seated. Sudan is the only radical state to have accepted the new regime. With a civil war in the Southern Sudan bordering Uganda, Khartoum had compelling strategic reasons to come to terms with President Amin.

The adjourned OAU meeting will be followed immediately by the next regular session of the Council of Ministers and the OAU summit. Both meetings were due to be held in Kampala but President Kaunda, the current OAU chairman, held "consultations" which resulted in a switch to Addis Ababa.

Monorail keeps the Japanese mobile

From DON SHANNON: Tokyo, June 10

The monorail, scorned as a trip from central Tokyo to the white elephant in the first five years of its life as a link between the capital and Haneda International Airport, has become respectably profitable.

The city is considering a loop-line to relieve the overloading of existing surface railways and roads that circle Tokyo.

Japan's first working monorail, after earlier short lines that operated as amusement park novelties, was opened in 1964 when Tokyo staged the Olympic Games. The one-mile run from Hanamatsuchi, south of the Ginza, to the airport was made in 15 minutes along a route alongside the new Bay-shore motorway.

That was the problem, in the early days. A car could make the distance in only slightly more time along the road, delivering the passenger and his luggage to the airport terminal door instead of to an underground station 200 yards short of his goal. The Hanamatsuchi terminal was also somewhat inconvenient, linked only by the surface railway to Tokyo's main station and not easily reachable by taxi.

In the face of all these handicaps the 79 electrical, construction, and steel firms which financed the original project — Hitachi, Ltd., was the prime mover in both design and construction — had nothing but deficits to show for their enterprise in the first five years of operation.

Then, starting two years ago, the boom in cars began working in their favour. The motorway, only two lanes in each direction, gradually choked under the pressure until the

trip from central Tokyo to the airport now can take as long as an hour through much of the day.

The monorail began attracting customers, particularly local airline customers without heavy baggage, and for the thousands of Japanese who go to the airport every day to send off or greet friends in traditional style. From a daily average of 9,000 in 1967 the monorail is now carrying nearly 50,000 passengers in its 17 hours of daily operation.

Part of the gain in usage has come from the addition of a stop at the horse racing track and at a new industrial estate rising on reclaimed land near the airport, lengthening the schedule by two minutes but still retaining a heavy advantage in time. New users have also been attracted since the construction of a 40-storey world trade centre adjacent to the Hanamatsuchi terminal.

Profit

With the increased patronage, the monorail for the first time produced a profit in 1970, although the company is not saying how much. (Hitachi reorganised the financing in 1967, buying out the other partners and setting up a new operating company, Hitachi Express and Tokyo Monorail Co. Ltd.)

This, plus the fact that monorails can be built for half the cost of subways in a comparatively short time, has drawn increasing attention to the new method as an aid to solving Tokyo's monstrous traffic jams. — Los Angeles Times.

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Referendum on divorce in spring

From GEORGE ARMSTRONG: Rome, June 10

Today was the last day in which the anti-divorce lobby could collect the 500,000 signatures needed to have the divorce law subjected to popular referendum. But there was no need to wait until the last day for the celebration.

Catholics 'harassed' in Poland

Warsaw, June 10

A continued harassment of Roman Catholics has delayed the debate between the Church and Poland's Communist Government, said Cardinal Wyszyński today.

He told crowds thronging the streets in front of St. Ann's Church to celebrate the Feast of Corpus Christi that Poland could be united only in the Catholic faith.

"We believe that all attempts to atheise, all attempts to frighten people who want to follow Christ, this anarchism of the political past—all these attempts could be evidence that it has not been fully understood what a nation united by faith with the Creator of heaven and earth means."

The Prime Minister, Mr. Jaruzelski, at the beginning of the year towards normal relations, which led to a meeting between the two and to a series of talks at lower levels.

"One must pray that, finally, this perfect unity should not be disrupted by making religious life difficult in Poland," he said.

Mr. Jan Szydlak, a member of the Politburo, said on television a week ago that harmony depended "on full recognition by the Roman Catholic Church of the Socialist character of the State and its Socialist perspective."

Cardinal Wyszyński, in turn, demanded that the Church's rights be recognised. He said: "We always understood by normalisation not departure from the living God, not departure from Jesus Christ, but recognition of his rights, his presence, his place, recognition of the Church's rights which through its work contribute to this most healthy and perfect normalisation by unity of spirit in Jesus Christ."

He indicated that the episcopate's demand for permission to build more churches had been a stumbling block to progress in the talks. — UPI.

Deserters take plane

Two deserters from the Portuguese Army in Angola have hijacked a passenger plane to Pointe Noire, Congo-Brazzaville's second city, official sources in Brazzaville said yesterday.

The sources said the two men, both regular army officers, had told the authorities they carried out the hijacking because of their opposition to the colonial regime in Portuguese Angola. It was reported that the plane's passengers were sent to their destination as soon as possible. — Reuter.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES and DEATHS

Announcements authenticated in this column are for the period ending at 23.59 on the date of publication. Births, marriages and deaths are for the period ending at 23.59 on the date of publication. Births, marriages and deaths are for the period ending at 23.59 on the date of publication.

BIRTHS

BROWN—On June 8 at Roselind Nursing Home, Oxford, a son, James, to Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Brown, 10, The Priory, Oxford. Birth weight 7 lb 10 oz. Aged 10 months.

ENGAGEMENTS

BOOTH—HUGHES—The engagement is announced between JANE, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Booth, 10, The Priory, Oxford, and Mr. J. Hughes, 10, The Priory, Oxford.

MARRIAGE

STEPHENS—ROBINSON—On June 4, 1971, at St. Paul's Church, Oxford, the marriage of Miss J. Stephens, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Stephens, 10, The Priory, Oxford, to Mr. R. Robinson, 10, The Priory, Oxford.

DEATHS

BEATON—On June 9, 1971, suddenly in Venice, DONALD LEANARD BEATON, 55, of 10, The Priory, Oxford, died. He was the husband of Mrs. J. Beaton, 10, The Priory, Oxford.

DEATHS (Cont.)

BUCKLAND—On June 9, 1971, at his home, 10, The Priory, Oxford, died. He was the husband of Mrs. J. Buckland, 10, The Priory, Oxford.

DEATHS (Cont.)

CORREY—On June 9, 1971, at his home, 10, The Priory, Oxford, died. He was the husband of Mrs. J. Correby, 10, The Priory, Oxford.

DEATHS (Cont.)

QUICKWORTH—On June 9, 1971, at his home, 10, The Priory, Oxford, died. He was the husband of Mrs. J. Quickworth, 10, The Priory, Oxford.

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James W. Fulbright (left), chairman of the US Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and Charles A. Coulson, Professor of Mathematics at Oxford University, leading a procession of scholars to receive honorary degrees in Cambridge yesterday. Senator Fulbright received the degree of Doctor of Law and Professor Coulson the degree of Doctor of Science.

Foreign affairs dominate election in Malta

By KEITH CHALKLEY

This weekend sees the second Maltese general election since independence. The main contestants are Dr Borg Olivier's governing Nationalist Party and Mr Dom Mintoff's Labour Party. A third force is Miss Mable Strickland's Progressive Constitutional Party.

The outcome, if it is accepted, will be close. The past two elections have produced Nationalist majorities of no more than six in the 50-seat House of Representatives. The present campaign has been dominated not by domestic issues, though there are many, but by Malta's international role.

Dr Borg Olivier has pledged allegiance to the West. Mr Mintoff, who was last Prime Minister in 1958, has proposed that, if elected, he will sign an economic agreement with Libya. He will also insist on a revision of the defence treaty with Britain, and will insist on Britain giving Malta more money "commensurate with Malta's needs."

This has led to near-panic haranguing. Mr Mintoff's opponents speak of links with Russia and Libya being forged at the expense of the Western alliance. Mr Mintoff has proved not inconsiderable to these charges and has already said he will sue one London newspaper for libel.

Domestically Dr Borg Olivier's position is similar to

that of the Conservatives in Britain at the 1964 election, with the problems of defending some years of rule and of presenting an attractive yet economically viable programme for the next five years. Almost inevitably in the final days, the election has taken on the character of an auction.

The Nationalists have pledged themselves to abolish income tax within four years. In this way they hope to attract back funds, estimated at £100 millions, invested overseas.

Labour, in addition to attacking this proposal as a gimmick, has claimed that it could lead to an exodus of British residents or "settlers" as they prefer to describe them. By agreement with the British and Maltese tax authorities, British tax is waived, and only the small Maltese tax is levied. But if income tax is abolished the situation may be in the melting pot. With the Church no longer showing extreme hostility, Mr Mintoff may get hitherto reluctant supporters to the polls.

But in the end, housewives may decide the issue—for the same reasons as the British housewives did 12 months ago. Of the 18,725 electors, 9,813 are women. And the cost of living has shown a sharp increase.

NZ delay farm reforms

From our Correspondent: Wellington, June 10

Britain's negotiations with the European Economic Community cast a shadow over New Zealand's Budget presented to Parliament tonight by the Minister of Finance, Mr Muldoon.

He said that the EEC's response in the final stage of negotiations would be critical to New Zealand's decision to assist farming or reconstruct the industry could yet be made. The Minister took a cautious line on the possible outcome for New Zealand, saying only that the Government had been gratified to note the political willingness to note the satisfactory solutions which emerged from the Heath-Pompidou summit.

Mr Muldoon said that Britain's entry might require adjustments to New Zealand's

farming but there could be a need for arrangements even if Britain's application were unsuccessful.

The British Government had introduced an interim levy scheme on most temperate foodstuffs so that the last sign of a free market for agricultural products was moving towards the Community's system of import levies and export subsidies.

As soon as the British negotiations with the EEC were resolved the New Zealand Government would speedily proceed to effect policies to meet the challenge. Because of the EEC threat the Government has built up overseas reserves and these now stand at a record level of \$NZ240 millions, up \$NZ118 millions on a year ago.

Mr Muldoon announced short-

term aid to farmers and approved a substantial end-of-season bonus to dairy farmers. But for individual taxpayers he had little joy except to lift the temporary 10 per cent income tax surcharge imposed in December which was due for removal.

Pensioners were given their biggest increase, the basic weekly rate going to \$NZ29 a week and for single pensioners \$NZ16.

Other indications that New Zealand's economy is relatively strong came in relaxations on funds for New Zealanders travelling abroad, and in additional funds for car imports. New Zealand has a perennial shortage of new cars dating back to the Second World War, but last year the Government decided to liberalise such imports.

Inquiry sought into 'Herald' closure

Helsinki, June 10

The Prime Minister of Singapore, Mr Lee Kuan Yew, said today that he suspects the American Government and the Chase Manhattan Bank of being involved in the secret financing of the English language newspaper "Singapore Herald".

Mr Lee had addressed the general assembly of the International Press Institute. But there was more interest in his revocation of the "Herald's" licence to print, and the imprisonment of four executives from the Chinese-language newspaper, "Nanyang Siang Pau".

The IPI executive board today calling on Mr Lee to prove that "press freedom" exists in Singapore by letting a commission investigate the "Herald" case, and by freeing the four executives or bringing them to trial.

The "Herald" had been losing money rapidly. Mr Lee made it clear that he did not believe that its two major stockholders, the IPI chairman, Miss Aw Sian and Malaysian politician, Mr Donald Stephens—or the bank, its leading creditor, would pump their own money into the venture.

"The question is—who owns the 'Herald'?" Mr Lee asked. "Who's playing Father Christmas?" An agent of the Central Intelligence Agency, Mr William Nelson, told him the CIA was not involved, and he agreed with that.

Asked whether he believed the CIA was indirectly involved in the "Herald" case, Mr Lee said: "Well, there are ramifications of this." He refused to go into details, but added: "I must find out what agency is pumping money in."

"I am quite a suspicious man by nature," Mr Lee said. He had asked the Chase Manhattan manager in Singapore for the name of the "secret" financing behind the "unsecured loan" of 1.3 million dollars.

"David Rockefeller (the bank chairman) phoned me from Brussels to assure me that there was no secret guarantor," Mr Lee said. "He also told me that the Chase Manhattan makes no loans to newspapers." But it lent money to the "Herald".

Mr Lee added: "If I were an American who 'I' would want would be a weapon to formulate opinion, to act as a pressure point on the Government for or against certain policies."

"For instance, Russian ships and trawlers—trawlers which are more than just trawlers with electronic devices—are they repaired in Singapore docks? A newspaper could easily make a very good case that they should not be repaired because it would jeopardise a lot of US goodwill, and so on."

A newspaper which established itself in Singapore could slowly shape and formulate views and opinions in order that you could have a kind of intelligentsia which would be favourable to policies and attitudes which you think, or the

American think, are in their interests."

"A former editor of the 'Herald', Francis Wong, and a former features editor, Adele Koh, accused Mr Lee of closing the paper because it criticised his policies."

"Mr Lee harassed the 'Herald' from the first days because it declined to obey instructions to suppress news," Mr Wong said earlier.

Miss Aw held her own conference to say that "the money involved in the 'Herald' was completely my own money. There was nothing behind it."

Mr Aatos Erkkio, outgoing vice-chairman of the executive board of IPI urged the formation of an independent European press institute because, IPI had reached "a point of no return."

In a statement he said actions taken by the general assembly and the executive board in Helsinki were done in haste, and in many cases lacked proper documentation. Presentations to the assembly were in many cases one-sided, "like the Singapore case."

"I therefore, strongly urge responsible European journalists, editors, and publishers to form an independent European press institute which would consolidate the interests of the European press."

In Singapore, judgment was reserved on an application for a writ of habeas corpus on behalf of the four executives of the "Nanyang Siang Pau" who are detained without trial. A deci-

Russia presses for arms talks

Moscow, June 10

President Podgorny today called on the Western Powers to begin talks on reducing arms in Europe and told them that such discussions were the only way to test the intentions of the two sides.

He accused unnamed "non-European" countries—a clear reference to the United States—of trying to hamper détente in Europe.

President Podgorny was ostensibly seeking votes for an election to the Supreme Soviet but used the occasion to make a policy speech, as did Mr Kosygin on Wednesday. The Prime Minister said that the Russians were ready to reduce arms if the NATO countries would show a serious attitude.

The President said that Soviet suggestions to reduce armed forces and armaments in Western Europe "have brought a widespread response in the world."

But the Soviet armed forces would continue to develop. We are keeping our powder dry. In the future we will continue to pay attention to our armed forces and to supply them with everything they need to render a refusal to imperialism.

In a reference to the recent NATO meeting in Lisbon, President Podgorny said that "it is well known that differences exist among NATO members."

"They had to respond to the new initiative of the Soviet Union, but at the same time certain circles seek to delay the solution of acute problems in Europe under the cover of talk about various preliminary contradictions."

He called for a mutually acceptable settlement on the Berlin question, and praised the recent agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States on efforts to conclude an agreement to limit deployment of antiballistic missile systems. — UPI.

Inquiry on football 'bribery'

Frankfurt, June 10

New accusations of bribery were made against West Germany's top professional footballers today as the control commission of the Football League began a private investigation in Frankfurt.

Walter Bechtold, 23-year-old centre-half for the Offenbach Kickers, the first division team relegated last week, told a newspaper that he was offered about \$500 by a Frankfurt club player to throw a decisive match on which the end-of-season placings depended.

At the same time, Volker Danner, the 23-year-old goalkeeper of MSV Duisburg, said he had been offered a bribe of about £1,000 sterling to ensure that his team won another crucial end-of-season game.

The Football League control commission inquiry in Frankfurt heard statements from a trainer and three first division players relating to earlier accusations of attempts to fix matches by bribing players.

Five clubs and four players have now been named in what has turned into West Germany's biggest football scandal since the war.

The scandal was made public last weekend by Herr Canelas, chairman of the Offenbach Kickers, after the team had lost an end-of-season match against Eintracht Frankfurt.

Herr Canelas has given the control commission what he purports to be tape recordings of players offering to lose vital matches if they were paid enough money. — Reuter.

Madison Avenue tries hard-sell to Hanoi on PoWs

From DON OBERDORFER: Washington, June 10

With the backing of the White House, a New York advertising agency is undertaking a worldwide campaign to convince North Vietnam to permit impartial inspection of its prisoner-of-war camps.

Plans for the campaign are being drawn up by SSC and B, Inc., the world's seventh largest advertising agency, on behalf of the Advertising Council, a non-profit private organisation which promotes public service causes. The Advertising Council was asked to undertake the drive by the White House and by the official "sponsors," the American Red Cross and the National League of Families of American Prisoners of War.

Both North Vietnam and the Vietnamese have refused to allow international Red Cross inspection of their prisoner camps on the grounds that the detainees are not prisoners of war but war criminals. North Vietnam is a signatory of the Geneva Convention on Prisoners of War, subject to "specific reservation" on the war criminal issue.

The plan's objective is to focus world attention on the lack of inspection of Communist camps in Indochina as an "initial phase" in working toward release of the prisoners.

Roy T. Weber, Campaigns Director of the Advertising Council, said the PoW drive would make the PoW drive one of mid-July, utilising approximately \$25 millions in free newspaper, periodical, radio television, and other advertising donated by the media. Mr Weber said a commercial campaign would make the PoW drive one of America's major national advertisers.

The Advertising Council was asked by the PoW families in January to organise a major campaign on the prisoner issue. When the group failed to react, President John F. Kennedy, Jr. Klein wired on April 14, at the request of the prisoners' families, expressing White House support for the PoW cause. The 25-member Executive Committee of the Advertising Council approved the request on May 6.

According to a campaign strategy outline presented to representatives of the Red Cross and the prisoners' families on Wednesday, the "ad" agency believes that "impartial inspection could virtually assure more humane treatment, a census, adequate food, improved medical standards, improved living conditions, and regular mail delivery." The object of this strategy is to make Hanoi understand that the people of the world feel that the North Vietnamese should permit impartial inspection, and to focus world attention with a view to eliciting "anguish and indignation." The strategy calls for particular attention to advertising in certain news media which the agency believes to be "followed closely" by North Vietnamese leaders, including "The Washington Post," the "New York Times," Time Magazine, and Walter Cronkite's television evening news broadcast on the CBS network. — Washington Post.

Three representatives of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) and Soviet scientists took two of the Apollo-11 and Apollo-12 missions. The Russians handed over one tenth of an ounce brought back by the unmanned Luna-16 moon vehicle.

Russian and American scientists exchanged three tephers on an ounce of moon rock sample today to broaden each other's knowledge of the lunar surface.

Most of the 197 inhabitants of Sicily, returned yesterday after a 14-day protest against landing there of 15 reputed Mafia chiefs. The Government promised that the 15 would leave shortly.

Islanders return

Islanders return

Islanders return

Islanders return

Islanders return

Islanders return

Islanders return

Islanders return

Islanders return

Islanders return

Islanders return

Islanders return

HOME NEWS

Taking death from cleaners

By MALCOLM STUART

Mrs Sylvia Shakespeare has two coin-operated dry-cleaning machines in the automatic laundry which she has managed for the past eight years, but does not let her customers near them. "They don't read the instructions for the washing machines, which only use soap and water," she says. "I work the cleaners myself because I know the stuff in them is dangerous if it is not used properly."

But 70 per cent of such laundries have no attendants, which means that it is up to the customers to obey the printed instructions. As a London inquest heard on Wednesday, not all of them do. An elderly couple overloaded a cleaner, which meant that the clothes were still wet with the highly-narcotic cleaning fluid, perchloroethylene. They hung the clothes to dry, but were overcome by fumes as they slept.

For the past two years, automatic laundry owners and the dry-cleaning trade have been cooperating with the Home Office to produce a code of practice to provide safeguards in the use of "Perkione," to give the cleaning fluid its usual trade name. This will ensure standards of behind-the-scenes safety and will standardise the wording on warning notices. It cannot, however, ensure that people obey the instructions.

To Mrs Shakespeare at her shop in Gray's Inn Road, London, there is only one answer. She and her assistants operate the cleaners for the customers. In the evening when the washing machines are left unattended, the cleaners are switched off.

Perfectly safe

"They are perfectly safe for cleaning the right amount of clothes, but people seem to think the 15lb limit is to let us charge them more," she said. "In fact, after the cleaning cycle, all the 'Perkione' is pumped out and the clothes are dried by hot air. But put too much in, and it forms a ball and keeps the fluid in the middle."

"Bedding is a particular problem and usually I tell people that they will have to take it to the dry cleaners. If things like elderdowns do go in the machine they have to be hung out to dry off properly."

If newly cleaned items are taken away by car, the windows should be opened. There have been cases of people being affected by drowsiness while driving with a car full of cleaning. The first dry-cleaning death was in the United States in 1963 when a Boy Scout died in a sleeping bag that had just been cleaned.

"Perkione" is used by all 4,000 laundrettes using dry-cleaning machines and by dry-cleaning works, and is made by ICI. "We insist on being able to inspect the machinery and premises in which it is being used and in fact do so regularly," an ICI spokesman said yesterday.

Although notices supplied by ICI warn of danger, they do not actually say that there is a possibility of death. "We don't want to be too alarmist. 'Perkione' has been used for years and these are the first deaths directly attributed to it," Mr Jack Bartlett, vice-chairman of the National Association of Launderette Owners, said yesterday.

The only alternative to "Perkione" is white spirit, but that is highly inflammable. One solution would seem to be an automatic cut-out to prevent an overloaded machine working at all.

Peyton fires new figures at Nader

By IAN BREACH, Motoring Correspondent

Mr Peyton, the Minister for Transport Industries, yesterday replied to American criticism of British car safety standards and the Government's rôle in new road and vehicle regulations by bringing out a new set of accident statistics.

These are that the deaths per hundred million vehicle miles for people inside cars are 2.8 here as against slightly more than 4 in the US.

And with more than a hint of answering Ralph Nader, the American consumer advocate who in a Guardian interview last week, called for the Minister's resignation, he added: "Safety on the roads is not just an accessory to be bought from the motor manufacturer — far more it is a matter of personal responsibility."

Mr Peyton's figures in no way take any of the grimness out of either country's road safety problem, but they put the ball firmly back in the court of Nader and Douglas Toms, head of the National Highway Traffic Safety Bureau.

Mr Peyton, who was speaking at a private meeting with motoring officials in London, added that he did not imagine any Minister of Transport had ever been satisfied, but we had a long and not unsuccessful record, "in this country which stood comparison with that of any other."

British manufacturers who sold abroad had to comply with foreign safety regulations, but it would be wrong to "slavishly copy these regulations without being first satisfied of their usefulness here."

"We have been developing a framework of safety regulations and do feel obliged to adopt without question a mass of new ones simply because another country does so," he said.

Britain was involved in safety

Rooks Farm sold again

Rooks Farm—former home of the Hossein brothers, who were convicted of the kidnapping and murder of Mrs Muriel McKee, was sold yesterday for £17,500. The price was £1,000 less than the price bid at the original auction seven months ago.

Mrs Elsa Hossein, wife of Arthur, the elder of the two brothers, ordered the seventeenth century farmhouse at Stocking Pelham, Hertfordshire, to be re-sold because the first buyer failed to complete the sale.

The farm was bought yesterday by a man who gave his name only as Mr Wyatt, who said he was bidding on behalf of his father, and refused to give further details.

Councils 'mean' to the arts

Sir Goronwy Daniel, principal of the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, yesterday accused rural councils of not giving enough support to the arts.

He told the annual conference of the Rural District Councils Association in Llandudno that a substantial number of councils, including some of the richest, spent nothing on the arts. Last year, only 74 spent more than £150. The view that art was a luxury which had no place in our priorities could not be accepted, he said.

Proms take wing this year

By Christopher Ford

AFTER an experiment in timing last year, with a late-night semi-pop concert, the Proms of 1971, from July 23 to September 18, take flight in the dimension of space as well; there are Proms at Covent Garden, Westminster Cathedral, and the Round House. The remainder of the 55 concerts will be given as usual at the Royal Albert Hall. All will be broadcast—many of them on the World Service as well—and eight of them partly televised; the BBC estimates the total audience as somewhere in the region of 100 million.

The BBC calls the Proms "the highest musical festival in the world." A glance down the list of concerts and artists suggests that it might also, quite rationally, be called the greatest. Unity of thought

and planning remains. The diffusion is a limited and purposeful thing.

Westminster Cathedral presents Beethoven's "Missa Solemnis" on August 28 because Cardinal Heenan has been longing to hear the work there and because Colin Davis, the conductor, was keen to extend the experience after recording Berlioz's "Requiem" in the building. The audience this night will have the chance to go on to the Albert Hall afterwards, incidentally, to hear Stockhausen's "Mantra" and Imrat Khan playing the sitar in a late evening Raga—a fascinating, if rather exhausting, artistic experiment.

Covent Garden offers a full-dress performance of Mussorgsky's "Boris Godunov," complete with Boris Christoff, on July 26. Since accommodation is limited and, even with the

stalls removed, only about 850 promenaders can get in at 50p each, there will be an alternative Prom of mainly pre-classical music in the Albert Hall at the same time. Sir William Glock, the BBC Controller of Music, announcing this innovation yesterday, stressed how important he thought it was to be fair to his regular promenaders, but he added that the performance at Covent Garden was "a logical and exciting follow-up" to the growing number of operas the Proms have been giving in recent years.

On September 6, after an ordinary Prom at the Albert Hall, Pierre Boulez will conduct a concert of avant-garde music at the Round House, beginning at 9.50 p.m. and including such artists as Cleo

Laiou and the King's Singers. The idea here is to get closely in touch with the audience—there will be a certain amount of discussion and mingling—though there was no intention of repeating last year's pop experiment. "I didn't think it was a great thrill last time," Sir William remarked. He added that he could not at the moment conceive of a further diffusion of the Proms: "I can't imagine a fourth place or a fourth reason."

Traditionalists will be delighted to find the last night including "Land of Hope and Glory," "Rule Britannia," and "Jerusalem." Participation this year comes in Malcolm Williamson's opera for audience and orchestra, "The Stone Wall." The name of this, however, is printed in

the programme as "The Stern Wall"—described by Sir William, in some embarrassment, as "an invention of Western Union," which was only corrected two days ago. There will be a rehearsal for this on the previous Wednesday, and anyone queuing early on the last night could well also get conscripted for a run-through.

This year's Proms include some other even more exciting prospects than usual. They begin with Davis conducting Mahler's Eighth Symphony (the so-called "Symphony of a Thousand"), Scottish Opera and Alexander Gibson offer Acts I and II of Wagner's "Siegfried" on August 10. Two days later, there is a three-part Prom of modern music lasting from 7 to 11 p.m. Boulez conducts the National Youth Orchestra on August 23 and Bartók's opera "Bluebeard's Castle" on August 31. August Wensinger directs Bach's "St Matthew Passion" on September 5—starting at 3 p.m.—and Benjamin Britten conducts Purcell's "Fairy Queen" on September 8.

Nor are the supreme performers forgotten. Leopold Stokowski, conducting the London Symphony Orchestra in Stravinsky's "Rite of Spring" on September 16, will no doubt have all his old power to defeat the critical mind; and the Proms present for the first time the Leningrad Philharmonic Orchestra doing four concerts in September under the great Soviet conductors of the younger and older generations, Gennadi Rozhdestvensky—who should be fit, after a car accident, by the end of July—and Evgeny Mravinsky. There will not be many spare seats these nights, even though you can still get in (if you arrive early enough) for 35p.

1,000 girls help drug-taking study

BY A MEDICAL CORRESPONDENT

A better understanding of what leads to the abuse of drugs by the young has emerged from a three-year study of 1,000 girls in a London remand home. It may now be possible, Dr Peter Noble and Gill Gorell Barnes, of the Maudsley Hospital, report in the British Medical Journal today, to predict with reasonable accuracy which soft drug users are likely to progress to hard drugs and are, therefore, in need of extra surveillance.

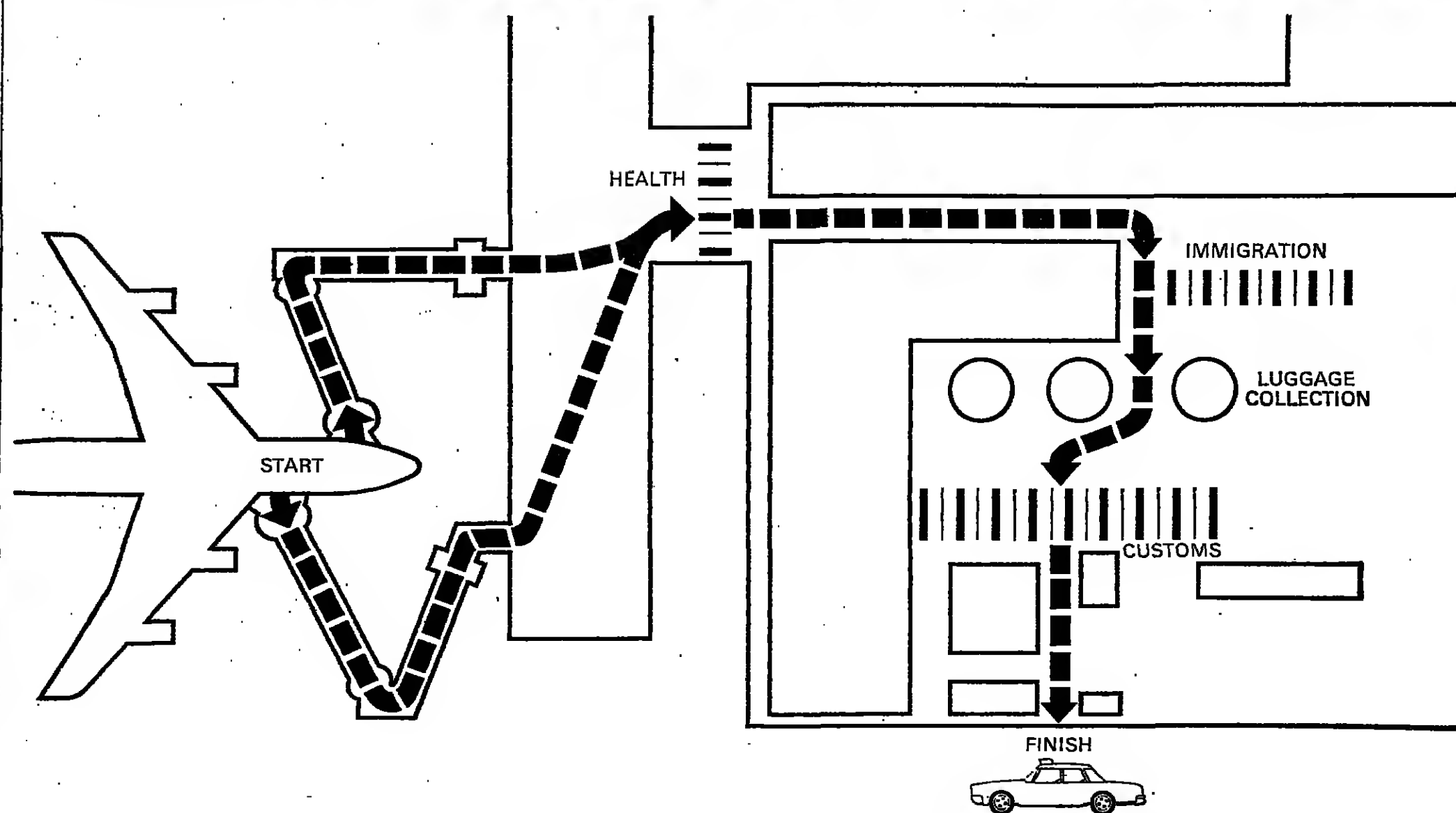
The atmosphere of a remand home is conducive to experimentation with drugs, and a good idea is obtained of just how far the individual is prepared to go. Some of the girls have already tried various non-narcotic drugs. Of these, one in five is on narcotics within a short time. Only 1 per cent of the girls who had never been sufficiently interested to try drugs at all prior to admission

ever bothered to try the "hard stuff."

The survey also reveals that "narcotic use on admission, and progression to narcotic use were associated with frequent drug taking, marked involvement in a drug milieu, and a high incidence of personal moral delinquency. The important point about this study is that it shows how those factors in the girls' personal life which make them

likely to succumb to drugs, but that those who do are more disturbed. They often show a marked degree of hostility towards their fathers, which is reciprocated. There is a high incidence of family disintegration, and poor parental care. These are fairly general observations. However, the research workers were able to construct a rough scale, and they feel qualified to predict some drug-taking habits.

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It's called 'The BOAC Terminal'. And only our passengers can use it.

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We love to have you with us. But we try to make your stay seem as short as we can.

All the 747 needed was BOAC service.

BOAC takes good care of you

Depression—a disease really

By a Medical Correspondent

SEVERELY depressed people may have a fundamental physical abnormality which accounts for their symptoms.

Evidence presented to the American Psychosomatic Society suggests that the acutely miserable patient has a condition akin to diabetes. The body is resistant to insulin for some unknown reason, and sugar cannot be utilised by the brain in the normal way.

Dr Peter Müller, Dr Robert Demers, and Linda Davies, of Yale University, found that the serum of depressed patients reacts abnormally. But if insulin is added, the serum starts to react like that of normal people.

The serum of depressed persons being treated with drugs was also examined. Those which had the capacity to lighten the patient's mood also had the ability to reverse

the body's resistance to insulin.

This demonstrates clearly that depression (and, no doubt, other mental conditions) is a real illness and not something that the patient should be expected to snap out of. It also leads to the prospect of cure although unlikely to consist solely of the administration of insulin as the research work, at a cursory glance, suggests. Pregnancy in the teenage girl is much more hazardous than is generally supposed. Psychologically, she is very much at risk, and suicide, during and after the pregnancy, is a distinct possibility. Physically, her body is not able to cope as well as that of an older woman, and the young mother-to-be is particularly prone to numerous complications of pregnancy and childbirth, according to an article in the "British Medical Journal" today.

GUARDIAN MANAGEMENT COURSES

MANAGING THE INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS ACT

4 p.m. 25th JUNE, 1971 to 4 p.m. 27th JUNE, 1971

SUBJECTIVES

- Delegates will analyse the principal clauses of the Act, under the guidance of an expert labour lawyer, to enable them to:
- (i) Describe the new features which the Act will introduce into traditional industrial relations.
 - (ii) State the rights and obligations of employers and workers; the liabilities which stem from the Law; and the sanctions which are enforceable.
 - (iii) Distinguish the separate but related jurisdiction of M.I.R.C., I.T., C.I.R., I.A.I.S., and Chief Registrar; and understand their procedural requirements.
 - (iv) State the likely national, area, and shop-floor sectors which will be used by the Trade Unions in an attempt to minimise the legislation.
 - (v) Relate the legislation to their Company Industrial Relations practices and working methods.

On the Friday evening, delegates will be given an "instant law course" which is a very necessary prerequisite for a detailed examination of this major piece of industrial legislation.

STATISTICS FOR MANAGERS

24th to 25th JUNE, 1971. 9.30 a.m. to 5 p.m. EACH DAY

SUBJECTIVES

Many management decisions are based on statistical or quasi-statistical information and most managers receive statistical data upon which they are expected to act, yet few managers have ever been taught statistics. Further, statistics used out of context, as they frequently are, can be most misleading.

- The workshop will teach delegates the basis of statistics so that they will be able to make the best use of the statistical information they receive and to determine if statistical information is being misused. It is not intended to produce statisticians.
- In detail, delegates at the end of the workshop will be able to:
- (i) Read tables, charts and graphs and draw reasonable and justifiable conclusions.
 - (ii) Present data in easy-to-read tabular form.
 - (iii) Illustrate important points by means of charts and graphs.
 - (iv) Calculate averages and distinguish between the mean, median and mode.
 - (v) Calculate measures of dispersion.
 - (vi) Use probability to measure uncertainty.
 - (vii) Relate the preceding topics to everyday management problems such as forecasting, decision making, quality control.

THE NUMBER OF PLACES AVAILABLE AT THESE WORKSHOPS IS STRICTLY LIMITED. APPLICATIONS FOR PLACES SHOULD BE MADE DIRECTLY TO THE REGISTRAR, DEPT. J11. SHE WILL ALSO SUPPLY FURTHER DETAILS.

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TGWU leads blacking of tribunals

By KEITH HARPER

The Transport and General Workers' Union yesterday became the first major union to instruct its officials to withdraw from industrial tribunals when the Government's Industrial Relations Bill comes into force.

Mr Jack Jones, the TGWU general secretary, said last night that the union's executive will be sending out instructions as soon as possible. About 150 TGWU officials serve on tribunals, which at present deal mainly with redundancies and training.

Under the Act they will become an arm of the national industrial relations court and will also deal with unfair dismissals and grievances from workers and employers. All TUC unions are expected to adopt a similar policy.

The print unions will not register under the Industrial Relations Act if their federation accepts a proposal from the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants. Mr Richard Brightshaw, the Natsopa general secretary, said yesterday that the society was seeking a mandatory policy of de-registration in the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation.

Slowly but surely, TGWU membership is moving up towards the 2 million mark. Later this year, the chemical workers (18,000), the vehicle builders (80,000), and the lightermen (2,500) are all likely to join. The Scottish motorers (23,000) have already balloted, which means that by the end of the year TGWU membership will almost exceed 1.75 million.

Mr Jones indicated yesterday that the TGWU would not be satisfied with this. It is just about to start a recruitment drive in the building and construction industry. Before the

end of the summer, it will be taking television time in Scotland and Tyne-Tees to recruit members in areas of predominantly high unemployment.

The TGWU obviously reckons that there is some recruitment mileage to be made out of the garage industry, in which 500,000 workers are employed. At present, it organises only 30,000, but Mr Jones thinks that the position could be improved. "We are satisfied that wages in this field are inadequate and we intend to bolster organisation to benefit not only the workers but the public, who can receive a better service," he said.

The executive of the TGWU may consider affiliating to the Labour Party on its full membership, Mr Jones said. If it did so, the union would have a dominating position in the voting at Labour Party conferences. But Mr Jones said that he was not sure that it would be a good thing for the union to dominate the voting.

Lane round Eros

A £60,000 plan to cut a bus-only lane through the Eros island in Piccadilly Circus is being considered by the Greater London Council. The road, which could save London Transport £1,000 a week, would skirt the statue of Eros.



The Reynolds Room in Burlington House, Piccadilly, which is the home of the Royal Academy, was the setting yesterday for a fashion show given by students of Kingston College of Fashion.

'Soph' is now more posh

THE LORD MAYOR of London, Sir Denys Lawson, may have unwittingly established a precedent for the discerning jet-set Atlantic commuter.

With an anagrammatical twist on the "port out, starboard home" demand of the knowledgeable patrons of the old Orientbound ocean liners—which introduced the word "POSH" into the dictionary—has reversed the procedure for a transatlantic jet flight.

Through his agent, Thomas Cook's, Sir Denys requested a "SOPH" booking—starboard out, port home—to avoid the glare of the sun on his West-bound flight to Vancouver, and to enjoy the three-and-a-half hours combined sunset-sunrise on his flight back to London.

Air Canada in London, which accepted the booking, said it was the kind of stipulation that distinguished the "sophisticated" passenger.

And airlines speculated on the possibility of the word "soph" following "posh" into the English language.

Royal fortune tellers differ

BY OUR OWN REPORTER

The Queen's banker was anxious yesterday to emphasise that he has no personal knowledge of the royal finances when estimating that the Queen's personal fortune is about £2 millions and not the £50 millions suggested by Mr Richard Crossman.

But the willingness of Buckingham Palace's press officer, Mr Bill Heseltine, to give support to the more modest estimate yesterday suggests royal approval of the letter Mr John Colville wrote to the "Times".

In fact, it seems inconceivable that Mr Colville did not consult the Queen. He was her private secretary when she was Princess Elizabeth; his wife, the former Lady Margaret Egerton, was her lady-in-waiting. Mr Colville was also secretary to Sir Winston Churchill and Lord Avo when they were Prime Ministers. He is also a cousin of the Queen's former press secretary, Commander Sir Richard Colville, and he is now a director of Coutts Bank, where the Queen keeps her account.

Mr Colville says he has no access to the royal account, but that practical commonsense and historical knowledge tell him that the Queen cannot possibly have £50 millions.

The banker takes his argument back to Queen Victoria, who succeeded to near bankruptcy after the excesses of George IV. He believes the Queen Victoria was able to leave Edward VII about £500,000.

"Even if George V then squandered the funds, he could not have had more than £3 million to divide among his four sons and he would certainly not have known that the Duke of York was to become King, and so he would not have got a large share."

Mr Colville says that after King George VI bought back Balmoral and Sandringham from the Duke of Windsor, he would not have been left with more than £500,000. He estimates that the Queen might have inherited £1 million, which should have risen to £2 million now.

The estimate was certainly eagerly taken up at Buckingham Palace yesterday. Mr Heseltine said: "This figure of £2 million seems more likely to be accurate than the wild figure of £50 millions to £100 millions which has been bandied about in the last few weeks. These figures can only be arrived at by taking into account the royal art collection, the library stamps, furniture, and other inalienable possessions of the Sovereign which the Queen holds in trust for her successors."

Speed first—and safety last

BY OUR OWN REPORTER

Raising the speed limit from 30 to 40 miles an hour in built-up areas will increase accidents and cannot be justified without special measures to enable pedestrians to cross in safety, it was claimed yesterday.

The Pedestrians' Association for Road Safety, in a report on child road accidents, says children aged from five to nine cannot be expected to judge

the speed and distance of a car doing 40 miles an hour. It makes a number of suggestions for safety measures.

The Department of the Environment's present criteria do not permit crossings on many roads where local people considered they were needed, says the association. The criteria should be revised to take more account of the number of vehicles rather than the number of pedestrians. The census of pedestrians excludes children because, says the Ministry, they are helped by school crossing patrols—but these patrols operate only at times of assembly and dispersal.

The association suggests "painted sanctuaries"—in the middle of town streets. These would be hatched longitudinal lines, 4 ft. in width, in the middle of opposing traffic lanes. This would be a continuous refuge for pedestrians caught in traffic, without the cost of a normal refuge. Such lanes would be especially valuable in wide and one-way streets.

The association recommends a 15 to 20 mph speed limit on housing estates, because an increasing number of accidents happen on them. This would discourage short-cut traffic, establish safer conditions and

reduce the noise, dust, and fumes that impaired the environment. There should be a ban on "through" traffic in estates.

More play space within high-rise blocks of flats, more traffic-free streets and squares, more linked traffic lights, and more driver-education are urged by the association. Subways and bridges are not the ideal solution, because they involve the climbing of steps or ramps.

The association also suggests that, because more accidents happen during school holidays than during term, the law should be altered to enable school crossing patrols to be used during holidays to shepherd children over the road at the main points where they cross, such as near parks and playing fields. Accidents going down school streets at polling stations, so this practice should be discontinued and alternative arrangements made.

Mr Graham Jenkins, chairman of the association, suggested that motorists should be banned from certain roads during special charity walk weekends. Emphasising that the idea was a personal suggestion only, Mr Jenkins said that it would be "more civilised" to close certain roads to traffic so that a series of walks could be held on those weekends.

Have you tried the double-barrelled scotch?

The first barrel.

The first time Cutty Sark sees the inside of a barrel it isn't even Cutty Sark.

It's as many as 30 (or maybe more; only the man with the Cutty Sark secret knows exactly how many) classic straight whiskies made at distilleries throughout Scotland's Highlands and Islands.

These whiskies slumber down the years in oaken casks; breathing the soft, pure Scottish air as they slowly attain their own personal peak of maturity.

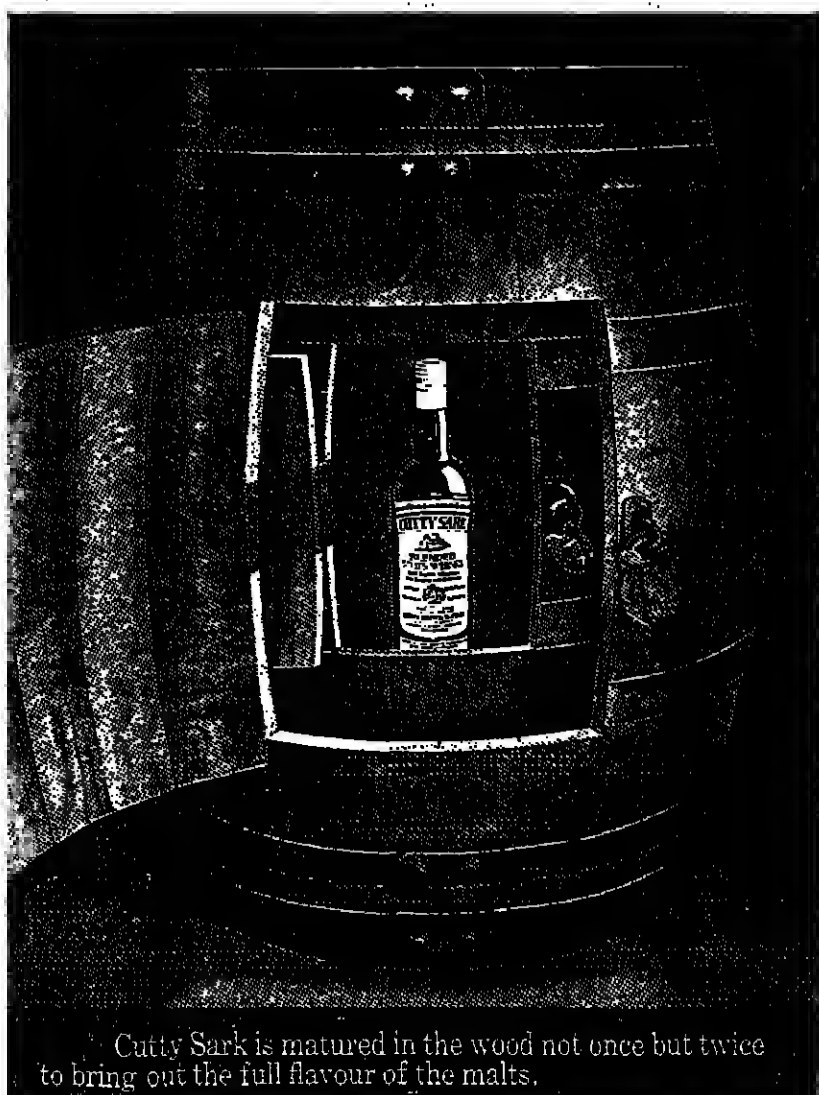
When the time is right, they are all brought together. Some of this, some of that, a touch of this and gradually Cutty Sark is born.

The second barrel.

Then, when most of us would be tempted to put the precious liquid straight into bottles, the man who blends Cutty Sark insists on something that makes Cutty Sark the bravest scotch that it is.

He knows that, once in the bottle, whisky stops maturing. Because it cannot breathe through glass. So he puts Cutty Sark back into casks. Back into the wood.

Now starts a honeymoon that will last



Cutty Sark is matured in the wood not once but twice to bring out the full flavour of the malts.

for eighteen months or more. When it is over the malts will emerge transformed.

They will have mingled, married and matured together. Growing in character until a flavour is created that is undoubtedly much greater than the sum of its parts.

And that's the double-barrelled scotch. You can't set your sights any higher.



Cutty Sark

Double-barrelled to mature the malts.

The tenacity of Beaton

An appreciation of Leonard Beaton, the Guardian's Defence Correspondent from 1957 to 1963, who died of a heart attack, by John Moddax, formerly science correspondent of the Guardian and now editor of "Nature" magazine.

Leonard Beaton was the most stimulating of colleagues, in part because of his incorrigible flair for challenging interpretations of events which the rest of us were often too eager to accept.

Was the Pentagon right in saying that the Chinese would be a nuclear power in the early sixties? Was the British Government right in saying that the larger market of the EEC would make British car manufacturers more prosperous, was even the Guardian right in saying this or that? To share an office with this torrent of constructive scepticism, as I did for a time, was an exhilarating but exhausting experience. The most distinguished emperors turned out to have no clothes.

Tenacity was his hallmark. In argument, he would not let his opponent wobble until the point. As a writer, he would hunt through mountains of paper in search of the facts that the superb nose for news would have warned him of. There was a great shout of triumph one day when he came across a paragraph in the supposedly censored record of a Congressional inquiry which led him to think (and write) that the real flaw in the agreement between Kennedy and Macmillan on the Skybolt missile was not that General de Gaulle had been offended but that both the principals had been sold a pup.

Even on a paper on which most people work hard, Beaton was a giant. The capacity for friendship was another of his strengths. How else could a reporter from the "Times," and a naval correspondent at that,

have joined the Guardian so soon after the rumpus about Suez, and so quickly have won the respect of those he worked with? Each of his friends will have his own way of remembering Beaton's hospitable generosity. Few others could have made a cheerful and absorbing party out of an all-night vigil over the American election results in 1960.

Journalism is not a profession in the ordinary sense. Most people bring something of their own to it, as Beaton brought intelligence, wit, and enthusiasm. Some journalists even complain that the daily grind is a dreadful consumer of intellectual capital, but I have never known anybody for whom the truth was so much the opposite. The flood of paper across his desk may have been a rich mine full of pegs for stories in the daily paper, but he made it the fabric of a public reputation as well.

A part of Beaton's achievement on the Guardian was to keep alive the belief that the rationality of the kind that Mr McNamara practised could be applied in newspapers even to the strategic issues of the early sixties. Alistair Buchan had blazed the trail, and all had profited from his example (and from working with him), but Beaton's way of writing about defence and its ramifications in science and technology was always characteristically that of an historian. Strategic gaming bored him. It was always hard to tell where defence stopped and politics began. So how did such a man stay out of politics?

Even his political opponents used to urge that the country would be better off if such an intelligent conservative were to lead his way to Westminster. But in many ways he was too radical for any party, and in late 1950s and early 1960s,

any case he valued too much the right to speak his mind.

Beaton's affection for Britain may also have warned him off. It is easier for a Canadian to relish what goes on if he is not too deeply embroiled himself, but this benevolent detachment also helped him to steady cool leagues professionally prone to cry devaluation or some other disaster. It is cruel that such a solid man should die so young.

OBITUARY

Rennie—television's Third Man

Michael Rennie, the actor who played Harry Lime in the television series "The Third Man," died while visiting his mother in Harrogate, yesterday. He was 62.

Mr Rennie was born in Bradford, the son of a mill owner, but left the family business and hitch-hiked to London to take small parts in pre-war films.

He became famous in the immediate post-war period playing opposite Margaret Lockwood in "I'll be your sweetheart" and "The Wicked Lady." These led to a contract with 20th-Century Fox and his departure for Hollywood. He became a US citizen in 1960.

But his fame as a film actor came through television. As the international adventurer, Harry Lime, he enjoyed a profound spell of popularity in Britain and the US during the radical for any party, and in late 1950s and early 1960s,

Lottery dropped

Manchester Corporation is to withdraw its Lotteries Bill. The Bill, which proposed a civic lottery every month, was approved in a municipal referendum but failed to win parliamentary support.

It was put forward by Alderman Arnold Fieldhouse, leader of the Conservative group on the council, when it had overall control. But now Alderman Sir Robert Thomas, Labour chairman of the policy committee, has instructed the town clerk to withdraw it.

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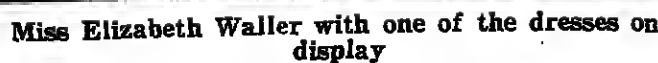
Contact: The Director, European Movement, 78 Chandos House, Buckingham Gate, London S.W.1. Tel: 01-799 2922

★ ★

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**By GEOFFREY WHITELEY,
Northern Labour Correspondent.**

1. *Journal of Management Studies*, 1997, 34, 1, 1-14.



By **TERRY COLEMAN**

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The world rushes much needed aid to Bengali refugees.

The omega sign Ω is used to symbolise human unity. "The Age of Nations is past. The task before us now, if we would not perish, is to build the earth." (*Teilhard de Chardin*).

First theatre for 50 years

By our Correspondent

With a gift of £500,000 from former football pool promoters, work has started on the first theatre to be built in Wales for 50 years. It is a gift to University College, Cardiff, from the Sherman Foundation, and will be known as the Sherman Theatre.

It forms part of a linear development for the college and is linked by walkways with the new student union building in the city centre. The late Harry and Abe Sherman were the founders of Sherman's Pools and also established a large property group. The building will have two air conditioned theatres, equipped to the highest professional standards. The large theatre for scenic drama and opera will seat 450. The other flexible to meet the needs of teaching, experimental theatre, television, and film work will seat up to 200.

The building will have a full public licence and will serve as the Cardiff regional film theatre.

Kidnapping denied by father

A French Canadian denied in the High Court yesterday that he had taken his three daughters from their mother's home in Paris. Mr Justice Ploegman had ordered the father, Mr Alain Stankewicz, on Wednesday, not to take the children—Brigitte, aged 11, Claudie, aged 10, and Sophie, aged seven—out of England after the mother had complained of "kidnapping". Mr Stankewicz was stopped at Heathrow Airport, London, on Wednesday night with two of the children.

Yesterday, his counsel, Mr Ian McCulloch, asked that the order against the father be cancelled. There was no kidnapping, he

PARLIAMENT PAGE 23

said. Mr Stankewicz had been granted custody of all four children of the marriage—their son was still in Canada—by a Canadian court, and the mother had disobeyed that order by taking the three girls to Paris.

Mr Justice Ploegman cancelled his order and said that he would allow the case to fall on Tuesday. He ordered Mme Lafont not to remove the children from the father's care. Mr Stankewicz undertook not to take the children away pending the hearing.

Girl died after kidney machine was altered

Nurses prepared an artificial kidney machine for a nine-year-old girl patient, then someone tampered with the inflow valve and the child died, an inquest in Liverpool was told yesterday.

Elizabeth Mary Cleary, of Croft Field, Maghull, near Liverpool, had been suffering from chronic renal failure for about three years, and was receiving treatment twice a week at the Hey children's hospital, Liverpool.

The coroner, Mr Roy Barter, said it had been hoped the girl's condition could be maintained until a transplant. He said that after the machine had been correctly prepared by nurses some-one must have changed the position of a rubber insert and

Smoke bombs thrown at SA Minister

BY OUR OWN REPORTER

Demonstrators threw tomatoes and smoke bombs at the South African Defence Minister, Mr Pieter Botha, arrived for talks at the Ministry of Defence in London yesterday.

Two arrests were made, and Mr Wilfred Brutus, aged 44, a Rhodesian-born advertising assistant, of Stanhope Avenue, Finchley, North London, and Miss Sarah Brooks, aged 22, projects officer of the Anti-Apartheid Movement, of Midland Terrace, Cricklewood, North London, will appear at Bow Street today.

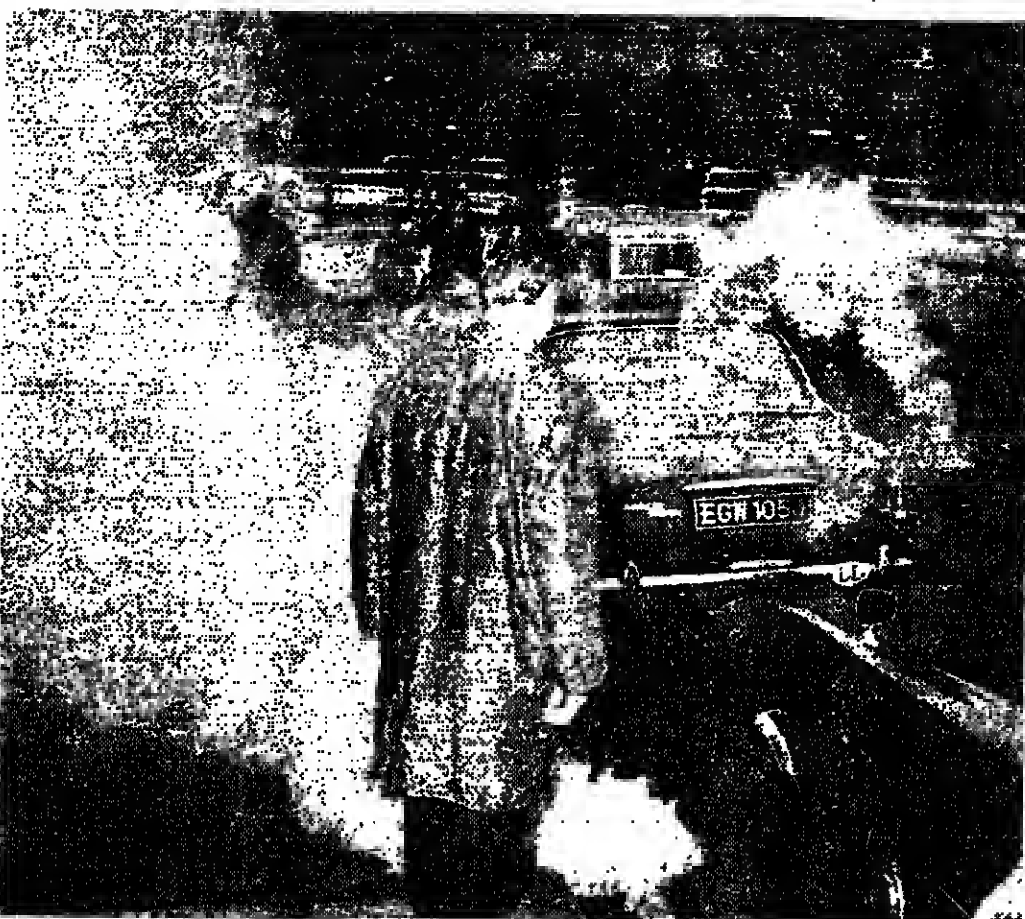
Both are charged with threatening behaviour, and Miss Brooks faces the further charge of possessing an offensive weapon.

Two tomatoes hit a wall as Mr Botha entered the Ministry. Police restrained a woman who was trying to throw a smoke bomb, but another demonstrator succeeded in lobbing a smoke bomb into the entrance. Photographers scattered as orange smoke spread, but Mr Botha was already inside the building.

About 40 people took part in the demonstration after the Anti-Apartheid Movement had informed organisations and individuals of the Botha visit. Mr Steel, MP for Roxburgh, Selkirk, and Peebles, and Liberal Whip, who was president of the Anti-Apartheid Movement from 1966 to 1969, was present.

Mrs Ethel de Keyser, secretary of the Anti-Apartheid Movement, said: "The South Africans are known to be interested in the purchase of the BAC missile system, the Hawker Siddeley Nimrod jet, and frigates. It is clear that Britain is contemplating further arms sales to apartheid South Africa."

The Ministry described Mr Botha's meeting with Lord Carrington, the British Secretary for Defence, as "merely a courtesy visit". It said that Mr Botha was not here to buy arms.



Smoke bombs burning outside the Ministry of Defence after Mr Botha's arrival

Learning to teach—at school

The University of Keele and Shrewsbury School are collaborating on a scheme for the school-based training of teachers. This is in line with the recommendations of a working party of the Headmasters' Conference and the Head-

masters' Association which considered the reform of teacher training. The scheme will entail the appointment of an experienced teacher who will be a lecturer in the university's department of education but who will be based at the Shrewsbury School, as tutor of trainee teachers. The tutor will also be responsible for a new scheme for training practising teachers, with two or more years' experience, who wish to gain the professional qualification awarded by the university after two years' part-time study.

Cheaper travel test

BUS FARES are to be reduced in a pilot scheme aimed at finding if lower fares will bring more passengers.

Selnece Passenger Transport Authority is to try the experiment on a route at Bolton for several weeks, starting on Monday. Later, there will be similar tests on other routes in the area. Passengers will pay 1p less on all fares on the routes, except the 2p fare.

Mr David Lindsey, the authority's marketing director, said many people had suggested that buses could be filled — and, for that matter, trains and planes — if only fares were brought down. According to this view, operators lost more passengers every time they raised fares to meet rising costs. Apparently nobody until now had decided to test the theory.

This week, detailed records have been kept of passenger journeys, so that proper comparisons can be made. The first route chosen will be a commuter route, claimed to be typical, although it does not go through the town centre.

As part of the research programme, selective changes will also be made in the frequency of buses.

Mother dies in cell

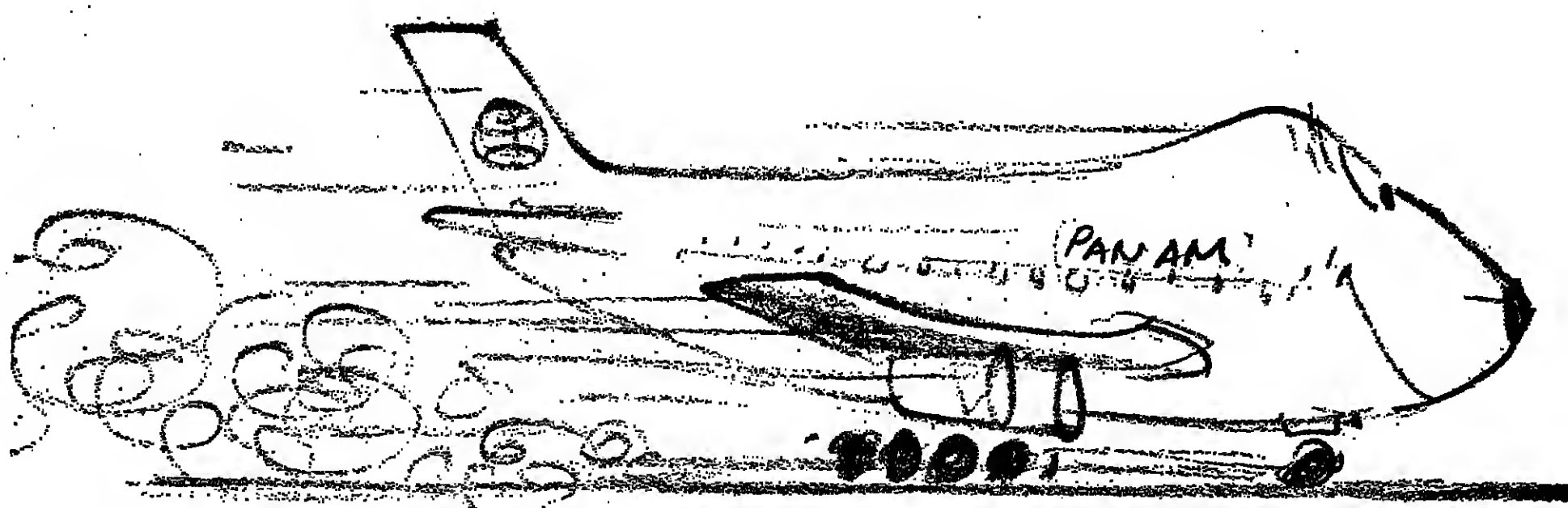
A mother of four died in a cell after struggling violently with police who arrested her, an inquest was told yesterday. Mrs Aseta Simms, aged 38, of High Road, Tottenham, was found lying between two cars in the forecourt of a garage in Stamford Hill on May 13.

Pc Brian King told the St Pancras coroner he had found her. "She became very violent as I attempted to pick her up. Several times I received blows. After the struggle another officer and I managed to get her into the van." After being carried into Stoke Newington police station, North London, Mrs Simms was put on the charge room floor and later transferred to the detention room.

"While making my notes Mrs Simms began to snore but the snoring diminished, Pc King said. "I went in to the detention room in an attempt to rouse her but I could feel no pulse." An ambulance was called but Mrs Simms died.

Dr James Cameron, a pathologist, said that Mrs Simms had died from acute alcoholic intoxication. Her blood alcohol level was very high — "more than a bottle of whisky." The jury returned a verdict of misadventure.

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PAN AM MAKES THE GOING GREAT



PROJECT HELP: No tinkling cymbals

Cashing in on sounding brass

"Community work is useless unless everyone benefits from it, and is positively harmful to the children if it is a watered-down version of the Victorian lady of the manor dishing out soup."

This is the approach taken to community service by Mrs Lydia Illingworth, of Westhoughton county secondary school in Lancashire, whose pupils play an important part in the community, raise substantial sums for charity, and entertain people over a wide area.

"Play" is the operative word, for the school's pride is its brass band, made up of about 15 boys and girls trained by an old boy of the school, Mr Terry Holden, who played for Wingates Temperance Band.

The band has just returned from its second "holiday" in the Lake District, when pupils entertained patients at a Leamford, Cheshire Home at Troutbeck, played in all the wards at the "hospital" near Grange Over Sands, and gave concerts in Ambleside town centre and a number of

schools. Collections raised money for Christian Aid and for the Ambleside and Coniston Mountain Rescue Team.

"It was a wonderful experience," said Mrs Illingworth. "We gave much pleasure to many people, but no-one was conscious of 'doing good'. Every penny of the cost was paid for by the young players."

Back in Westhoughton, there are always demands for the band's services. It visits mill canteens to raise money for charity, entertains old age pensioners' clubs, and plays during evenings at local churches.

Next week there is an engagement at Fleetwood, to play for the Fishermen's mission. "We all benefit," Mrs Illingworth explains, "and the benefit comes through pleasure."

This article is the twelfth in a series called Project Help. It is a Guardian competition for primary and secondary schools.

James Lewis

curiosities

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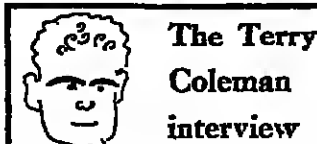
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picture of Arthur Rubinstein by DON MORLEY



The Terry
Coleman
interview

The happiest man in the world

ARTHUR RUBINSTEIN, at the age of 83, has just finished a concert tour of England. He has been playing the piano for 80 years. Between concerts, in his suite at the Savoy in London, I asked him if it had been a disadvantage, or what, to be a child prodigy.

He said he never had been one.

Well, look here, he said, he had played when he was two, and there was never a time when he was not dead sure he was going to be a pianist. At two he had talent, but that was not being a prodigy, that was luck. He was the youngest of seven children, living in Lodz, Poland. His family knew nothing about music, but when he was four his uncle sent him to play for Joachim, friend of Brahms, the great violinist of his time, a noble-hearted man. Joachim hoped the little Rubinstein would become a violinist, but the boy broke his violin in a rage, and so they realised he wanted to be a pianist.

Wasn't there a time, much later, in the 1920s, when he broke a piano belonging to the Prince of Wales (now Duke of Windsor)?

"I did, yes," said Mr Rubinstein, smoking a big cigar and looking very pleased. "It was not a great effort, you see."

He said the prince was a charming man, absolutely unaware of music. But both he and the prince were interested in women, and by chance his lady friend and the prince's knew each other well, and he met the prince that way. They would go to shows together, and dine at the Embassy Club, and once, at two o'clock in the morning, the prince said he had heard Rubinstein was good at the piano, and asked would he mind playing. So they went back to St James's Palace, and Rubinstein was dismayed to see in a corner a piano of unknown make, and the prince explained—for the wedding of Queen Victoria. It had Louis XV legs, very thin, and was painted all over with Watteau-like scenes in green and gold, all the wrong colours. It was a dreadful

instrument, Rubinstein was "rather disquieted," and said it was no use.

"Oh well," said the prince, "try. My mother Queen Mary put it in because she thought it would go very nicely in that corner." Rubinstein, thinking that Queen Mary had probably put it in that corner to get rid of it, decided to play something very strong, for an unmusical person, something strident, a Polonaise.

Well, I hit it two or three times and suddenly it collapsed.

What, the legs fell off?

"I mean, one leg gave way, and five keys went up in the air. It was a ruin, you know, and so we laughed, of course."

Years before that, in the first decade of the century when he was very much a member of London society, Rubinstein played parts of Richard Strauss's "Salome" before Edward VII. The opera was banned because of its biblical theme and the head-on-a-plate and all that, but a society woman from Chicago took the London town house of the Duchess of Sutherland, arranged the concert, and invited the king who, expecting a treat because the opera was banned, accepted; and there he met many of his lady friends.

The hostess had brought over a singer from the Metropolitan opera in New York to sing the last scene, accompanied by Rubinstein. During the performance, the king sat right in front of the stage, smoking a six-inch cigar, and blew the smoke right into her mouth all the time, unaware that this might prevent her singing as well as his might. "She was in agony," he said to sing away. As for the piano, he was mimicking an operatic creak, and turning his head this way and that in anguish. I never forget that. Afterwards the king was disappointed, and said he could not think why the opera was prohibited.

Women, said Rubinstein, remissiclog, made much better audiences than men. Men were cerebral, and waited to know about music, but there was nothing to know: music was emotional and you gave way to it or you did not. Women gave way, and the

music gave them consolation, exhilaration, excitement; at Sheffield the night before, two 15-year-old girls had been presented to him after the concert, and one burst into tears, which touched him.

From the beginning, he said, he was always very much aware of women, and still he always looks after a pretty woman—which is a natural thing, my God. As a young man he had millions of affairs.

Happy affairs?

"I travelled with an Italian singer, a wonderful singer; it was quite a romantic affair, we travelled all over South America. She sang beautifully. She married a millionaire. Then there was a very well-born Italian woman, a duchess, a very great beauty of Italy—she followed me round the world. There was a Polish lady. I can't remember. I was a very free-lance. I never was really alone."

Then, in his forties, he wanted children and married a woman much younger than himself, the daughter of the conductor of the Warsaw opera. She knew about his adventures. They have four children, and grandchildren, and have been happy for 39 years. She is still his hardest critic and bears every wrong note. The audience may rave, but she will come back and ask what happened to him in the second movement. She is always right.

Rubinstein is famous for saying how happy he is, but didn't he try to commit suicide as a young man?

True, he says. He was 20, just the right age for suicide. He was in love with a woman, and that was hard because she was afraid of her husband, and the husband was jealous and threatened to smash Rubinstein if he met him.

Yes?

"What a duel!"

"They were very serious seconds."

They were all drawn up, with pistols, and the husband decided to apologise.

"He decided to take his offence back. In writing, with four signatures,

you see. There's a protocol, you know."

After that she was still frightened, he was still in love with her, and he left Warsaw for Paris but ran out of money so the way, and was stuck in a Berlin hotel with no money to pay the bill. He was too proud to ask his family for money, who had none anyway. So he tried to hang himself, but his belt broke and he fell on the floor, started to cry, played the piano for comfort, and then felt hungry and walked out into the street.

It really does sound like an opera. But as Mr Rubinstein told his story it seemed the most natural thing in the world, and not at all preposterous, not even the next bit. As he walked out into the street, he said, he suddenly discovered the world.

Oh yes?

"I was born again. After you are dead you are born again. I looked at the world with completely new eyes, and saw what a damned fool I had been. It was a beautiful world, full of women, full of flowers, full of imagination: if I was in hospital on my deathbed, there was nothing to stop me from being happy. To be happy to live, whatever comes, whatever there is, I started to be happy from that moment on. I'm the happiest man I've ever met, you know."

I must have looked a bit sceptical of this principle of absolute happiness, because he went on to say he was not stupidly happy. He could be angry or have toothache like anyone else, but it was all part of life. If only people would understand that they could only be happy unconditionally.

What did that mean?

If you asked people whether they were happy they always said they would be happy if they were rich, if they were tall, if they could live in Italy, if they could marry this or that woman. Always if. "But the if," he said, "is directed to whom? I hope there is a God, but that is still to be shown."

His cigar went out for the third time and he re-lit it, saying he talked too much. He remarked that for him

emotion was the essence of music, and that without emotion he would rather go to a movie, and then I asked about his memoirs.

He has already written 700 pages of them, 12 words to a line, 22 lines to a page, in longhand, in English, in Marbella, enough to make 500 printed pages; and this will be published as volume one next year.

He says: "I think my life has been extremely interesting. I think it's one of the most interesting lives I know." He knows because he is an assiduous reader of other people's memoirs and has read most of the famous ones—Benvenuto Cellini's, Pepys's, Casanova's. He adores them, because they are the truth, and there is no point in writing memoirs unless you write the truth. So finally he decided to write, but only the first part, because he found that he could write the truth only up to a little beyond the First World War. After that it became too complicated.

He counted the number of languages he can speak—eight; and the number he can read—14; and remembered the names of some people he has known. Norman Douglas, who was scandalous and delightful; Henry James, who was a dull fellow and conceited; H. G. Wells, Arnold Bennett, Hemingway, Remarque, Picasso. He loves the few people who enhance life with their vitality.

In the suite his telephone rang. He came back saying that the BBC had 20 departments, all having each other like hell, and that he was going to do a programme called "Disc in the Desert."

"Desert Island Discs?"

"Why I do that I don't know. The gramophone people were after me. I'm not very happy about that."

He talked about his friends again; he has outlived almost all of them. He named some who had died half his age and said it was dreadful to think. "I am a survivor," he said. "At my age one is rather a survivor, you know. Especially when I think of so many who died, unjustly, before me."

BRIAN ALDISS

'Who among the Responsible ever said a good word for Hollywood when it was flourishing, or for Keats when he was above ground? Who bought a Van Gogh when he was around to need the cash?'

BEFORE CERTAIN types of art criticism falls away, though often far from speechless. Everything new comes in for its share of damnation in dancing, for instance, and the reception of the immoral waltz quite unsuited to servant girls or, conversely, suitable for nobody else but servant girls; and the twist, which could pulverise the sacro-iliac of anyone over 30 at one shout from Chubb Checker.

Everything popular is similar, damned. Who among the Responsible ever said a good word for Hollywood when it was flourishing, or for Keats when he was above ground? Who bought a Van Gogh when he was around to need the cash?

Thoughts of this nature, though scarcely so well put, came to me as I stood before Böcklin's "Die Toteninsel" (The Isle of the Dead, chaps), the current Böcklin exhibition at the Hayward Gallery on the South Bank. Indeed, I fell into something of a reverie for which Böcklin can be little responsible. This particular version of his masterpiece is in poor shape; he used bitumen or something with his colours, and the surface has dimmed and cracked. The painting evokes little response, except a historical ooo, or the odd Freudian joke.

However, I loved the picture one and, pity being what it is, I bought a postcard reproduction of it on the way out. It seems more telling in its small portable form and leads me to formulate Aldiss's Law, which says that you can always tell bad popular art because, like adultery, it looks better on a picture postcard. As a postcard "Toteninsel" holds something of the mystery it once had for me, and is able to imagine the original being huge, vital, and generally speaking, a Experience.

I put "for me" in brackets to remind everyone (and me) that appreciation of anything, like criticism (anything, has a subjective base, smooth-hew it as we will. The time of life at which we confront any art work greatly influences our response. With the passage of years, the "Totentänze" attacks our palates and circumscribes our livers, "Toteninsel" and its ilk become empty and melodramatic; but what they in early adolescence! Then the speak of solemn grandeur and mystifies the more impressive for being totally indescribable, like reading the diaries of Marie Enghelbrecht, who was smoking your first Woodbine (but I'm being subjective again).

Everyone must have their own treasured examples of this experience or their inner life is the poorer for it. Did I ever fall as avidly on novels as on A. J. Cronin's "Hatter Castle" and "The Stars Look Down" at the age of fifteen? Will any canvas ever shatter so many of my preconceptions as Duchamp's "Nude Descending a Staircase," viewed in a postwar exhibition? Could any opera overwhelm me as greatly as the first I saw, Benjamin Britten's "Rape of Lucretia" (And I was getting on a bit then. Whose short stories could I now recall as humbly and rapidly as I recall Sakai's "Collected Short Stories"—or less literally from my grandmother's knee, and she was not a large lady).

Off with the autobiography! It points never had to be proved: time is all. It is only when you return to these seminal works many years later, that you find they have grown hollow. What was art has become mere artifice. "Toteninsel" mere time. That is the moment to be generous, and to believe that it is the strength you drew from the faded thing which has helped you outgrow it.

No matter that "Hatter's" Castle now seems unreadable; once it let you out of a cage; forget false nostalgia face front, go on!

Having enjoyed the rerun of Kenneth Clark's "Civilisation" on BBC TV, I turned to a book to read, a title which exerted an influence on me years ago. It's interesting to see how much more (excuse me) perceptive Sir Kenneth is than Clive Bell. Clive Bell wrote in 1928, and although I talk freely of Acheson, Rendel, Italy, and Augustan England, his standards—including those he lifts again—are those of the twenties and before. He has as much to say about intellectual and moral nonconformity as Kenneth about the importance of civility. Both gentlemen, and I'm sure, right; both lay their emphases where they feel it is most needed.

Like Sir Kenneth, Clive Bell has jokes, though his medium cannot cover him standing whimsically, at the statutory tracking station, in an uncivilised field near Chartres, Chilly-Jadrevil Bank, or some other item. West's Column is a book to read, a repressiveness of public taste. Bell says: "Everyone, even Sir Hall Caine as Mr Ivor Novello, should be allowed to express himself as freely as possible." How Virginia Woolf's delicate shoulders must have heaved with mirth as she read those words. Mr Clive Bell dedicated his book to her. Too we worry less about art, more about survival; we'd be content to have Sir Caine and Ivor Novello on the radio. Clive Bell's mandarin eye too clear sees civilisation as a Rolls-Royce, as we know what happened to them.

Books, paintings, music—they go on of date. Far from regretting, we should rather have a cheer, saving our sorrow for the opposite and less explicable process, when the obsolescence becomes suddenly treasured as Sir Art Nouveau lampshade collection or the Coward cult. After all, "Toteninsel" was born in 1880—our surface would be cracking, too, if we were horned the.

In Pierre Cabanne's newly published "Dialogues with Marcel Duchamp" (Thames and Hudson), Duchamp says: "I think painting dies, you understand. After forty or fifty years picture dies, because its freshness disappears. Sculpture also dies. Think a picture dies after a few years like the man who painted it. Afterwards, it's called the history of art. Accepting such ideas is part of the rather unenjoying process we term the history of civilisation."

COLISEUM

James Kennedy

Bejart

ON THE evidence of his large company's opening programme Wednesday, Maurice Bejart is much more showman than choreographer—and I do not mean that remark to be entirely uncomplimentary. What it means is that, in my opinion, the three works of which I saw Wednesday "came off"—admittedly in varying degrees—because their maker has a sense of the theatre, an ability to show his wares to the best theatrical advantage and in spite of the fact that the choreography, the detailed artistry making up each of these three compositions is decidedly meagre. This, as I say, is not equally true of all three. In "Choreography Offering" the big brassy work which began the proceedings, success depended mainly on the extreme energy of Fernand Schirren who was not one of the dancers but a player of multiple percussion instruments: it was he who counted most and, after him, such gimmicks as putting all the dancers, quite a crowd of them, on stage, curtain up, as the audience was arriving, also on baroque the stage to its outside wall; the very ordinary pyrotechnics of the dancers—to whom, by the way, this choreography was attributed rather than to Bejart himself—contributed least.

In "Les Fleurs du Mal" (Baudelaire, Debussy and Bejart), an erotic, atmospheric piece for seven dancers, the detailed inventiveness did matter more; there was final grouping which was startlingly beautiful and for Suzanne Farrell and, more particularly for Dyane Gray-Cullert there were whole sequences which amounted to genuine choreography in the most precise

sense of the term. Even here, however, it was questionable if these sequences were really devised by Bejart—were they not rather a self-exploitation by the two dancers of their own special qualities of Farrell's lovely long limbed extensions and Gray-Cullert's rubbery litherness? Bejart, I think, would not be affronted by this question, for he claims that this exploitation of a dancer's physique (and, perhaps, personality) is all that choreography is about. Finally, in his version—most unlike Fokine's—of "The Firebird" the details were insignificant but the message, that there is a kind of poetic firebird in all of us, came across, and the audience, once again, found it all theatrically effective. The company, evidently, contains quite a lot of talent. The master may do little to develop that talent but he knows how to show it off.

TELEVISION

Nancy Banks-Smith

Paul Temple

THERE was a moment during "Mission Impossible" (BBC-1) when I feared that if I yawned any wider my ears would pop off like press studs. It is just possible to imagine a bearable Mission Impossible. Were the chief undercover agent, presented with his impossible mission, to say "Gee, it's plumb impossible" and push off home, I'd enjoy that.

It may be that the new Paul Temple series (BBC-1) appeared particularly fresh and funny because it followed Suzanne Farrell and, more particularly for Dyane Gray-Cullert there were whole sequences which amounted to genuine choreography in the most precise

review



Bejart Ballet: Coliseum

The character of Temple has now worn well. The pure hell of Paul is his stiff upper lip, his spunky little woman Steve and his improbable job as a novelist. (Not that he was even seen to put finger to typewriter, only occasionally to forehead.) The Temples are reminiscent of Agatha Christie's Tommy and Tuppence, a particularly painful case of arrested development, who you may remember tended to get mixed up with unspeakably evil foreign agents.

So indeed did Paul and Steve in

"Paper Chase." But the agents were literally a joke: an Englishman, a Russian and an American. From early morning when Steve ("Morning, darling"), madly wearing a maxi coat, brings coffee to Paul ("Hello, darling"), a symphony in pale blue pyjamas, their lives are made bideous, one is happy to say, by the blandishments and the blackmail and bullying of The Big Three.

I liked Inspector Harvey of the Special Branch, a man surrounded by a moustache. I liked the way Steve, presented with 150 per cent proof of Paul's infidelity in the form of a photograph, turned it first this way, then that. Presumably finding the Position Improbable. I liked the way the agents of evil durst not drive the wrong way down a one-way street. I liked the sweet pong of spoof about it all. And particularly the performance of Kenneth Griffith, as the Russian, whose manner and accent doubled me up like a deck chair every time he appeared.

ALDEBURGH FESTIVAL

Edward Greenfield

Gerontius

THE ALDEBURGH FESTIVAL this year brings only one Britten novelty in the shape of a new work, but just as exciting to prospect as the setting of Eliot's "Journey of the Magi" promised for June 28 was the novel conjunction of Britten and Elgar in a performance of "The Dream of Gerontius" at the Maltings.

With the choir and orchestra of the Cambridge University Musical Society we had "Gerontius" made fresh with dramatic attack, high dynamic contrast and surprisingly fast tempi. What

apparently drew Britten to think of interpreting this work was the fine television production in which Peter Pears sang his first Gerontius. Then Sir Adrian Boult directed a measured and dedicated performance. This one was equally dedicated, and in the first part, the scene of Gerontius's death, achieved a spiritual intensity that I have rarely if ever heard equalled. Already the prelude was tear-laden, Gerontius's cry of "miserere" had operatic passion (Elgar's own demand) and his final "Sanctus" had genuine weeping in it—"plangendo" as Elgar marked it.

As I feared, after an intrusive interval, the second part did not quite recapture the same spiritual fervour, but as a vitally fresh concept of the music it was still magnificent. Traditionalists may have winced to find Britten taking every advantage of Elgar's markings of "Allegro", "piu mosso" and "animato", but in context he was triumphantly right. The ultimate fortissimo entry of "Fraise to the Holiest" brought instead of the usual slowing, a violent almost military surge of choral splendour. With complete justification, one finds, when the score indicates "Maestoso", majestic.

Pears's performance, as on television, was passionately committed, dramatic and characterful, as well as beautifully sung. With him Alfreda Hodgson and Benjamin Luxon made admirable angelic partners. But the most angelic sounds of all came from the semi-chorus, King's College Choir. With their boyish purity of tone the chorus of angels at the end was even more ethereal than usual. I am glad that they will be included on the recording which Britten is making at The Maltings next month with the London Symphony Orchestra. This time the Cambridge University Musical Society chorus and orchestra, trained by David Wilcocks, had many moments of glory. It is rarely that an orchestra of students so regularly makes one forget its amateur status.

These notices appeared in late editions yesterday.

WOMAN'S GUARDIAN

Symphony in Seoul • The role of your GP • Fresh vegetable ideas

ANN SHEARER

Doctors at large

WHATEVER happened to Dr Finlay? Lost, it seems, in a maze of British Medical Association committee rooms, his emigration papers clutched to his chest, mulling feverishly about not being able to pay his wife a living wage for answering the telephone, sighing wistfully for the dear lost days in the cottage hospital.

Or so it would seem from Laurence Dopson's "The Changing Scene in General Practice," which sketches in the major ups and downs and myriad minor skirmishes which the GP has had with his professional colleagues and the Government since the NHS began. Is the Family Doctor any more now than a brand name for the BMA's efforts at health education? Is he just the band that signs the cheques for patients to get to hospital, or the other chits that let people off work, a bureaucratic ghost to set the system in motion?

Well, of course not. He is even now working hard, and so is she, up and down the land, spending half of his time—or so the Royal College of General Practitioners reckons—on "trivial" complaints, the other half on serious ones. A British institution, the kind of doctor other countries wish they had as well.

Yet while they envy our GPs, our own muddle about what they should be doing is real enough. As more and more "real" medicine is drawn into the machine-land of the hospitals, general practice is losing its glamour and its status. While everybody knows that half the hospital jobs under consultant level are held by foreign doctors, not so much fuss has been made about the growing dependence on foreigners to keep general practice going—itsself perhaps a measure of how much we simply assume that the GP is there and getting on with it, whatever it is.

The cure?

But in Birmingham, for instance, nearly 30 per cent of GPs have now qualified outside Britain; the number of people on the average GP's list has grown to 2,500 and his average age is growing too. Unless more young doctors are attracted to general practice, the Royal College says, we shall be facing a critical shortage by the turn of the century.

How to avoid it? For the peculiar brand of comfort that comes with the tablets is one that hospitals simply don't provide, and would surely be worth hanging on to, if only we knew it was efficient as well. Training the men for the job is part of the answer—most teaching now, after all, is done in hospitals—and there have been almost as many plans as there are night calls in a flu epidemic in the attempt to find the right blend of expertise.

The most coherent yet has come from the BMA's planning unit which wanted to turn general practitioners into primary physicians—anything with "general" in it being too confusing a comparison with the specialists over the hospital wall—and give them as their tools a unique blend of medicine and social science. The report even, and probably optimistically, included a basic reading list in the social sciences as essential. And even now (and as sugar to the pill) the prospect of taking over much of the work now done in hospital out-patient departments.

This you might think, makes sense, both for our sakes and the national economy—for we need to stop wasting money on hospital procedures that could be done cheaper and more comfortably outside. Yet for many GPs, the BMA report sounded ominous rather than hopeful. The primary care units sounded too much like the health centres, with their long history of professional indifference (only now being dented, Mr Dopson says, by a consideration of capital costs rather than by any change of heart). The yearning to let him back into the hospitals—where the real action is and he owed to this sociological chat—continues.

The smell?

Even though, as the BMA report pointed out, no GP can ever hope for much promotion within the hospital service on the strength of part-time sessions, the pull is still there. The Department of Health, in its chasing after emigrés, found that being able to practice both in hospital and outside was one of the attractions of the American scene. Perhaps hospital work is more restful to the emotions? Perhaps, after all these years of training, it's just the smell.

But it would be a shame if the hospitals, in their own chronic shortage of staff, agreed. At a time when even the Department of Health is beginning to wonder whether the giant district general hospital, incorporator of all else, isn't going to turn out an expensive and useless mistake, and at a time when community care has begun to grow steadily as a more humane and cheaper alternative, we surely need a good doctor on the doorstep more than we ever did before.

There are enough people in hospital already—young, chronically sick, old and nowhere to go, chronically mentally ill and mentally handicapped—who simply shouldn't be there, and who could live outside and have a medical setting if there were a doctor in the neighbourhood who was willing to cope with their medical needs. With a few local beds in cottage hospitals—no, "peripheral hospital unit" hases—for people who need more than home care but less than full hospital treatment, and an active programme of domiciliary care as well, the GP and his team could provide enormously important service.

It's not the relationship with the customers that Dr Finlay would have recognised. But then, how many people ever lived in Tannochbrae?

"The Changing Scene in General Practice," by Laurence Dopson (Johnson, £2.50).



Vivacious virtuoso

Edward Greenfield meets violinist Kyung-Wha Chung

KOREANS, they say, are the "Irish of Asia," and observing the manic behaviour of traffic in the South Korean capital, Seoul (now with a population of six millions) I can see what they mean. An equally illuminating slant on the saying comes from seeing Kyung-Wha Chung return to Seoul to play Tchaikovsky's Violin Concerto with Andre Previn and the LSO for a wild, giving audience of over 3,000 in the Municipal Auditorium. Kyung herself remains very Korean, electrically so, and the thousands of youngsters who greet her recognise in her something of their own make-up.

But Kyung does not need a specially sympathetic audience (she played her first concerto in Seoul at the age of eight) to raise the voltage. During the LSO's Far East tour I heard her play this concerto four times—in Osaka, Tokyo, and Hongkong as well as Seoul—and on each occasion, whatever minor faults she chided herself on afterwards, the large-scale giving quality was never in doubt, a quality

that makes any audience want to like her music-making the moment she starts playing. It is the stamp of a great communicator, a quality we always recognise in Yehudi Menuhin. Kyung-Wha Chung is still only 22, but she had to fight for her success. From the age of 13 she studied with the celebrated Ivan Galamian at the Juilliard School in New York. His savage training was not always encouraging to the diminutive Korean girl. He positively dissuaded her from entering the Brussels violin competition, and then agreed to her entering the Leventritt, because it was "only just down the road."

In that most coveted of violin awards she forced the judges to depart from a long-established rule and share the first violin prize between two entrants. How indeed could they possibly have shown preference between Kyung-Wha Chung and Pinchas Zukerman, fellow winner and friend from Juilliard days?

Just as Jacqueline Du Pré, jolly and laughing, suddenly becomes a great heroine of the cello the moment her

how touches the strings, so Kyung-Wha Chung is transformed on stage. She stands firmly with legs apart, thrusting the music at the world, and when you see her in rehearsal, as often as not in a mini-skirt, the forthrightness of her stance is even more striking. At the Tokyo press conference of the LSO tour she appeared for a change in a maxi. "Does Miss Chung dislike the mini?" asked one woman journalist. "No, she does not," snapped Andre Previn.

In rehearsal it is particularly fascinating to observe the two contrasted characters—vivacious girl and virtuosic—changing places from minute to minute. At her rehearsal of the Tchaikovsky concerto in Seoul she waited to start, her chin jutting. But then several of the first violins out of turn played the rocking figure which starts not the Tchaikovsky but the Blondensohn concerto. In a lightning reflex action Kyung whipped her Strad from under her arm, and made to attack the first note of the Mendelssohn, only to realise what trick had

been played. She stamped her foot in giggling anger, irritated to have been taken in but obviously delighted that she could inspire such joke-playing from the LSO. It was a love affair with the whole orchestra, said one interviewer, and that is not so far wrong.

Kyung comes from an intensely musical family. Only one of the seven children failed to complete a musical training (he ought to be their manager says Previn), and two others besides Kyung are practising professionals, having trained like her at the Juilliard School.

In a sense, Kyung's success provides a focus for the enormous musical advances in music-making in South Korea. It was the LSO in 1964 that blazed a trail for visiting British orchestras, and since then the London Philharmonic has also played in Seoul. Admittedly for the latest concert the repertoire was not particularly adventurous by British standards, but at least half the music had never been performed there before—and that included not just Elgar's "Cockaigne" but Rachmaninov's Second and Sibelius's Seventh Symphonies. The visits of foreign orchestras are sponsored by the proprietor of Korea's largest newspaper, "Dong-A Ilbo," Mr Sang Man Kim, who in his enterprise proves that Japan is not the only Far East country accepting Western music wholeheartedly.

The closeness of Japan cannot easily be forgotten in Korea, though the resentment following 35 years of Japanese rule—from 1910 to 1945—dies hard. Toyotas, Fiats, and Cortinas are all assembled in Korea to avoid punitive import duty, but Toyotas far outnumber the European rivals. The contrast between Korean and Japanese manners can be measured not only in their respective driving habits—both equally fast, with the Koreans dangerous top—but to a personal encounter I witnessed myself, between Kyung-Wha Chung and the Tokyo department stores in Ginza. She kept starting the orderly Japanese shop assistants by the way she unwrapped everything to have a closer look and rarely can the toy counter at Matsukoshi's have been littered with so many clockwork animals performing. Previn and I hustled her away.

On the way back to our James Bond hotel we pass a Pachinco parlour and Kyung rushes in to try this game which has become the Japanese disease, even more than Bingo is in England. Pachinco machines, dozens of them side by side in rows, are very like seaside slot machines, but they are all identical. A trigger shoots off a ball which may find its way into a slot and produce a jackpot of balls.

What the regulars thought of our levity I cannot imagine, for one of the points about Pachinco-play as the Japanese practise it, is the solemnity of the concentration—oriental communing with a machine not to the clicking of prayer-wheels but the clatter of triggers. But already a Pachinco parlour has opened in Seoul, and if Kyung-Wha Chung is anything to go by, dashing from machine to machine excitedly, Korea will soon be providing its own slant on the game.

Picture of Kyung-Wha Chung by Clive Bordo



ENCOUNTERS WITH VEGETABLES

by Skeffington Ardon

Rooting for beet

IF AN AUNT left you some old-fashioned garnets and a few pieces of jade and relatives disposed of them without consulting you, saying "nobody wants this sort of stuff anymore, it's out-of-date," you'd be angry. And that is the way I feel about what is happening to fresh vegetables these days. Silver Beet, for instance, with its jade-coloured leaves and ivory ribs, or the glowing garnet of whole beetroot still attached to their leaves. "No call for them. Everyone wants things in cans and jars these days," goes the cry.

Yet when a shop near me gets in Silver Beet, it sells with an amazing rapidity. Before ten the other morning it was: "Sorry, madam. We had a whole box of it in earlier, but it's gone now." And no wonder. Silver Beet (Beta vulgaris) alias Swiss Chard, Leaf Beet, Swiss Beet, or Seakale Beet, is good to eat and easy to cook. First wash in cold water, then cut off the bright, white-stemmed leaves, which are rich in vitamin A and more delicate in flavour than spinach and cooked in the same way. The fleshy white ribs should be trimmed into 2-inch lengths, boiled briefly in salted water, drained and served hot with melted butter and freshly ground pepper and perhaps, a trace of nutmeg.

Garden beet is also a form of Beta vulgaris and although best-known as round and deep red, some varieties are flatish, others long; some bear deep red foliage, others green, or even yellow. Ironically, one variety is called "Housewives' Choice." The only choice most people get is between pre-cooked, canned, bottled, or pickled. What becomes of all those nourishing and delicious beet tops, I can't imagine, and what becomes of the beetroot itself isn't so good, either... so often set adrift on a raft of gritty lettuce in a sea of harsh vinegar. It deserves better than this.

Wooden tops

When you are able to buy raw beetroot, 2lb, should be enough for six persons. Choose those that are not flabby and gently scrub them without breaking the skin. Twist off the tops about 2in. above the roots and set aside for cooking separately, again in the same way as you cook spinach. Boil the roots in salted water plus a tablespoon of lemon juice or vinegar. Cook young beetroot for about 45 minutes; older ones between 1½ and 3 hours; really old, fibrous fellows will never become tender no matter how long you boil them. If they are woody to start with, the woody parts are tender and a little of the skin will rub off easily, plunge them immediately into cold water and slip off the skins with your fingers. They are then ready to use in the same ways as canned or bought, pre-cooked beetroot.

Fresh, hot beetroot is especially good with Orange Sauce. Dissolve 1 dessert spoon of cornflour in ½ breakfastcup

of orange juice. Stir this into a cup of boiling water into which you have put 1 tablespoon of castor sugar, a pinch of salt, 1 tablespoon of butter, 1 tablespoon of lemon juice and 2 teaspoons of finely grated orange rind. Simmer for 8-10 minutes, until it is clear. Pour over sliced, or small whole, beetroots.

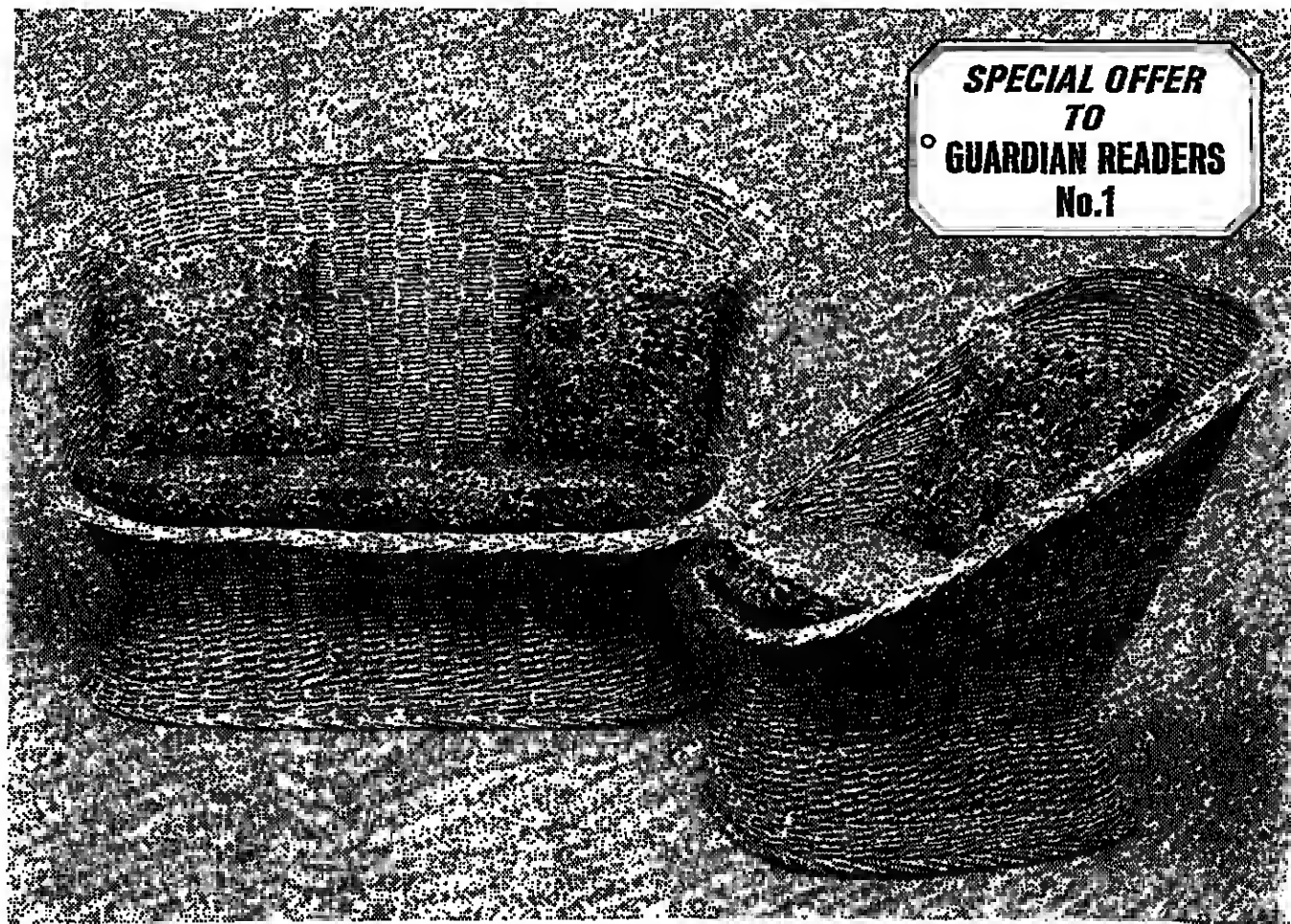
Herring Salad in which beetroot plays an important rôle, is a pleasant and sturdy main dish for a hot day. Although it is generally made with salted herring fillets or pickled herrings, it can also be made with ordinary tinned herring (preferably not in tomato sauce). Drain and cut up the herrings from a large, flat tin. Chop coarsely 4-5 boiled potatoes, 3-4 pickled beetroot, and 1-2 apples with the skin left on. Stir in 2 tablespoons of grated onion and 8oz. sour cream. Press firmly into a bowl and when thoroughly chilled, turn out on to lettuce or watercress and sprinkle with chopped hard-boiled egg.

Cheating

Probably the most famous use for beetroot is in Bortsch, that most adaptable of soups which can be either completely vegetarian or made with meat and which ranges in preparation from a quick, cheating version made with canned consommé, canned beetroot, and left-over vegetables, to one that entails hours of simmering in home-made stock. There is even a recipe which has a whole duck cooked in it.

For a nourishing, middle-of-the-road, Familystyle Bortsch, sauté in butter or cooking oil, 1 breakfastcup of diced, raw beetroot, 1 cup of diced carrots, 1 cup of diced onion, and any other vegetables you may want to use, such as leeks, celery or parsnips, cut into neat matchsticks. Cook these gently for 10 minutes, then add 2 cups finely shredded cabbage, and stir until it is well coated with oil. Then add 5 cups of hot stock, canned herring or vegetable cooking-water, together with 2 chopped tomatoes or 1 tablespoon of tomato pulp, 1 bay leaf, 1 tablespoon of lemon juice, ½ teaspoon of sugar, and 1½ teaspoons of salt. Cook slowly for about twenty minutes. If you want to serve the soup as a main course, add, during the last five minutes of cooking, some sliced boiled potatoes, and six sliced frankfurters, if canned beetroot are used instead of raw, they should be added at this time. Serve either hot or cold, with generous tablespoon of sour cream or thick, cold yoghurt floated over each bowlful.

The jade leaves of the Silver Beet and the rich garnet of young beetroot with their red and green leaves once lay in a careless splash of colour in countless English kitchens. Now, if we don't want them to disappear from the scene, they must be asked for, searched for, begged for, hunted for. People only want bottles, cans, jars? Then buy bought all that lovely Silver Beet before I get to it?



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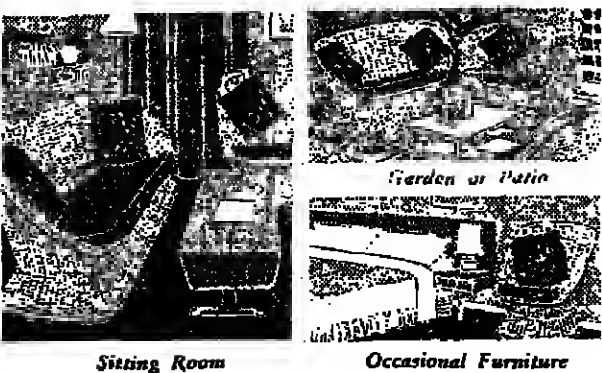
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British steel in Europe

The Prime Minister states that Britain, in negotiating with the Six, has never been asked to restrict steel output. His assurance must be accepted—as it will be, with relief. He also states that neither the Six nor the European Coal and Steel Community have proposed dividing the British Steel Corporation into smaller units. Again, his assurance must be accepted. The controversy has been brought about because of an article by Professor Kennedy Lindsay in Wednesday's *Guardian*, dealing with the future of British steel in Europe.

It is a pity, all the same, that so much more heat than light was generated in yesterday's exchanges. There are substantial points about the future of our steel industry that ought to be examined. It is a pity, too, that Mr Harold Wilson expended his energies on complaining about the way the Government had replied rather than in analysing the deeper issues. Perhaps it would have been better for Mr Rippon to say more to the House personally; but the Prime Minister was well justified in suggesting that the Foreign Office has to take account of press inquiries. As readers of a number of yesterday's newspapers know, there had also been a good deal of discussion in the corridors of the House of Commons about the steel issue on Wednesday evening, and that in its turn stimulated interest on the newspaper side.

The recriminations in the House yesterday buried the real issue—which is the future relationship between the British steel industry and the ECSC. The powers of the ECSC to advise—and in some circumstances to direct—on the level of investment and output are considerable. These powers also extend to the price of steel products. The ECSC issues "guidelines" to member steel industries on maximum output in any given mar-

ket situation. The present maximum recommended for any single ECSC producer is several million tons a year below the current output of the BSC. When Britain joins Europe, will the ECSC issue output guidelines to the BSC? If it does, what authority, moral or otherwise, will they carry?

Traditionally the Common Market has discouraged the concentration of steel ownership or control by any country. This is to protect France and Italy from the drawing power of a European steel complex controlled from the Ruhr, which could dominate all Western Europe. The EEC countries have had to pay a price for that policy of dispersal. European steel plants are neither as large nor as efficient as the giant new mills being brought into production by the Americans and Japanese. The Japanese are now planning plants with an annual capacity of 10 million tons—more than twice that of the largest in Europe. The BSC feels it must follow the same road towards giant plants if the heavy steel using industries in Britain are not to be increasingly dependent on imported steel. Thus its intentions may run counter to European policy.

At present there is a serious overcapacity of steel in Europe, where prices are also generally higher than in Britain. The constitution of the ECSC allows it to enforce output quotas in the event of a crisis. But how is the word "crisis" to be defined? At what level of spare capacity could the guidelines of the ECSC become instructions? A global recovery in steel demand would solve most of these problems. The British Government may never find itself in the situation where it has to discourage the BSC from increasing output or investment. But Ministers ought to be more candid with the public, including the steel industry, about the circumstances which could arise from rulings of the ECSC.

Playing safe on prisons

If there ever was any chance for a major shift in our prison policy with the arrival of a new Home Secretary last June, it seems to have vanished. Mr Maudling's review of the Prison Department's plans for the next decade, revealed in his speech to the visiting magistrates on Wednesday, produced a well-worn recipe. Some small steps may be taken to find alternatives to prison, though most of these are schemes still "under consideration," and there is no date given for the necessary amending legislation. But the main part of the speech was an announcement of more and better prisons.

It would be wrong to minimise the Prison Department's genuine dilemma. The number of people sent to prison is expected to go up by a quarter by 1975 (to 50,000) and by half by 1980. (If the kind of noises made by the Commissioner of Metropolitan Police, Sir John Waldron, when he called for longer sentences in his annual

report, are listened to, they may go up even further.) It is good that the department is prepared to replace today's Victorian mausolea by modern buildings. A new prison is at least better than an old prison.

But the danger is that the more prisons are built, the more eager courts will be to fill them up. It is easy to say that there is no alternative to prison since the public is not ready for such radical changes in treatment. The same was said about the public's attitude to parole. But parole has worked. There has been no outcry over it once it was tried. The same may be true of other measures of reform. Then there is probation. If Mr Maudling is unwilling to try completely new measures, why not at least expand the probation service as he originally promised? Instead he has become embroiled in a bitter pay dispute with it. That was the first disappointment in the penal field. His ultra-orthodox speech this week is the second.

Chile's road to socialism

"God is a Brazilian," say the chauvinists of Rio de Janeiro. If he were not the good socialist that he is, President Allende might well have been thinking recently that God must have changed his nationality. Things had been going so well for his new coalition Government. But suddenly there has come a strange new outburst of un-Chilean political violence. A former vice-President was murdered on Tuesday while driving in his car. A fortnight before that a uniformed policeman was shot down in a bank raid which had political overtones.

Leaflets have ascribed both murders to a group known as the Vanguardia Organizada del Pueblo. Nominally a left-wing organisation, the VOP has not been heard of for months. The real identity of the killers is therefore wide open. They could be a left-wing group. They could be right-wing agitators, or they could be criminals cashing in on political uncertainty. In his swift reaction to the second murder President Allende justifiably pointed out its similarity to the murder of General Schneider, the Commander-in-Chief of the army, who was shot by right-wing plotters during the tense interregnum before Allende's inauguration. They hoped to cause enough panic in the army to push it into blocking the socialist President's coming into power.

It did not work then, and is unlikely to work now. But it is true none the less that after a relatively placid and successful first six months the political temperature in Chile has risen a little.

On the far Left the Movimiento de Izquierda Revolucionaria which greeted Allende's initial programme with suspicion, but then rallied to him, has begun to charge him again with being merely a reformer. MIR-inspired peasants have taken over more land, and the President, after first ignoring them, has started to send in the police. Now he faces the renewed possibility of right-wing urban terror.

What upsets the far Left is his repeated insistence that his social revolution can be brought about by peaceful and constitutional means. What upsets the far Right is that he is prepared to change the existing Constitution. After his triumph in the recent municipal elections, President Allende announced the start of the next phase of his electoral programme. The two-Chamber Congress is to become a unicameral people's assembly. As with most of his reforms so far, the spirit behind this one is endorsed by the opposition Christian Democrats who have themselves called for a new Constitution and wider, more representative institutions. They differ on the details and are anxious that nothing should be done which is "irreversible." But President Allende insists that the Chilean road to socialism is unique, and that "it will be multi-party as anticipated by Marxist theoreticians, but which no one else has tried." With the economic success of the past few months (the lowest rate of inflation for years) and his recent electoral boost behind him Allende is still being true to his boast.

A COUNTRY DIARY

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM: Against the bare field of freshly-sown green wheat the thing stood out in startling clarity. There was something odd about the creature which appeared to be galloping. The first quick glance from the window of the car showed it was no hare, fox, dog or cat. Carefully I drove the car into the roadside to investigate further. Through my binoculars I saw the thing was a big stuffed otter—certainly one of the largest of its species I had ever seen, but as a scarecrow it had its limitations for not more than a hundred and fifty yards away, in the same field, six rooks and a large brown hare were making the most of the recently sown wheat. I miss the flamboyant scarecrows of old, those with a tall black frock coat and flaring striped pants. The creature, I chose to think, or some countryman of imagination. Modern scarecrows seem to lack individuality. Too many pest-scarers these days are mass-produced articles. A type quite often to be met with in our fields are reproductions of scarlet-coated huntsmen, cut out of board or sheet metal and aiming a gun to the skies. These are made to revolve in the wind so that they are in constant motion and, I suppose, to some extent they serve a purpose in scaring away at least some of the destructive birds like rooks and woodpeckers but they all in quick time appear to get used to these harmless effigies. The stuffed otter, at least, was something quite out of the ordinary and it probably did its stuff for a brief while. A few days later I happened to pass the same field where I first saw the otter, it had disappeared. I strongly suspect that some human marauder had absconded with it for when I asked the farmer, whose wheat field it was in, where it had gone, he told me it had just vanished into thin air and he doubted whether its absence could be attributed to anything else than some human pest.

HENRY TEGNER

THIS WEEK South Africa announced administrative changes to the repressive "pass laws." Helen Joseph, recovering from a cancer operation, was released after eight years' house arrest. George Ramafoku, also suffering from cancer, was not so lucky. He had been "banished" to a primitive prison camp in the Kalahari to die, slowly and painfully, without drugs or doctors. Here FATHER COSMAS DESMOND describes South Africa's least known and harshest form of confinement without trial. Father Desmond was deprived of his passport this winter.

Vorster's forgotten people

THE records of the Vryburg General Hospital show that one George Mokate Ramafoku, aged 60 years, was admitted on December 13, 1970, and that on December 18, 1970, he died of cancer of the stomach. They include no mention of a long life-or-death struggle by the doctors, or of the administration of pain-killing drugs. For Mr Ramafoku had been left literally to rot to the point of death in an isolated banishment camp at Driefontein.

Driefontein is situated in the Kalahari, about 165 miles north-west of Vryburg. It consists of a dozen or so small round huts within a fenced compound. This, and similar camps in remote parts of the country, were established to accommodate Africans who had been banished from their homes by virtue of the Native Administration Act of 1927.

An official statement of the Department of Bantu Administration and Development, on July 19, 1965 (of "Star" of that date) noted that it was not necessary for such people to have committed any offence; it was sufficient that "their presence in an area gave rise to dissension and dissatisfaction and was consequently detrimental to good government."

So banishment is yet another weapon in the Government's extra-judicial armoury for silencing critics of its administration. Fortunately it has not been used for a number of years, but there are still 16 men and one woman languishing

in such camps. The case of Mr. Ramafoku highlights the plight of these people.

The Department of Bantu Administration and Development also stated that banished people received free medical treatment and were protected from undue hardship. It may be thought that having to live for an indefinite period in a bare round hut in a barren desert hundreds of miles from one's family, having no employment, recreation, or diversion of any kind (two of the three present inhabitants of Driefontein are completely illiterate and so cannot even read to pass the time), and subsisting on a food allowance of R3 a month, is in itself "undue hardship"; especially when it is remembered that these people have not been convicted of any crime. And it is impossible to imagine the hardship endured by Mr Ramafoku as he lay in such conditions dying of cancer.

Mr Ramafoku was first banished to Driefontein in 1956, together with five others, from Mableskral in the Rustenburg district. He was a very well respected man in his area, and he was not convicted of any crime. In 1960 he was allowed to return home. But after a year he was banished again to Driefontein, where he remained until he died ten years later. For a time he was all alone at the camp.

His illness started at the beginning of 1970, and became acute towards the middle of the



Prime Minister Vorster

year. He became mentally confused and wandered away from the camp. His companions, fearing for his safety, asked the police to bring him back. They then informed the Bantu Affairs Commissioner that Ramafoku was sick. He said that he would send a doctor; but nothing happened.

A little while later Mr Ramafoku wandered off again. This time he reached a store a couple of miles away and was unable to return. Again the police were called and they took him back to the camp. His companions again informed the Bantu Commissioner and told him: "Ramafoku is finished." But still no doctor was sent.

After this Ramafoku became too weak to leave the compound. For some time prior to his death he was unable to retain any food or drink. He used to be a very big, heavy man. But one who saw him just before his death said: "He wasted away and was just like that"—holding up a finger. Eventually his companions asked a white farmer to take him to the doctor. The doctor saw him and said he would send an ambulance the next day, December 11.

Ramafoku's companions were not informed of his death on December 18, and his poor paltry possessions still lie in a little bundle in a bare rondavel at Driefontein. How can we accept the Department of Bantu Administration's assurance that the other banished people are receiving medical

treatment and are being protected from undue hardship? George Mokate Ramafoku was the victim of cold-blooded callousness. He was left to die in pain. This to me is an act of violence, an act more heinous than that of a man who in anger or despair takes a gun or a knife and kills someone. I am not defending either form of violence; but we allow people to be banished and to die in such places.

The Churches, for example, keep silent about such things, whereas they throw up their hands in horror at the thought of the World Council of Churches giving money to militant anti-racial organisations. (We prescind for the moment from the vital point that the WCC was not in fact aiding the military aims of these organisations.)

If the Churches are so convinced that violence is unchristian and that Christians cannot possibly cooperate in it, why are they not speaking out about such acts of violence as the death of Mr Ramafoku? Not only do they not speak out, they, and all of us, are partners to the crime by forming and maintaining a social climate in which such violence can be perpetrated.

We are all aware of the large-scale institutionalised violence in South Africa: every day on pass offences, a prison population of 90,000, detention without trial, banishments, migratory labour, etc. Perhaps the largeness of it makes us unable to grasp its significance.

But the case of one individual human being, with a name should bring the point home to all of us: we are living in a violent society. We cannot absolve ourselves of guilt by saying: "I am opposed to the forms of violence." For, unless we are actively opposed to the violence which exists in our society we are partners to this violence, which is an integral part of South African society.

This violence is going on all the time, while people who have never experienced it or even witnessed it at first-hand plausibly preach patience and tolerance. They protest their abhorrence of violence. They spend months calmly arranging "consultations" and "dialogues." In the meantime the victims of violence are being jailed, beaten, starved. While they talk people are dying.

Bengal: need for aid and foresight

TO THE EDITOR

Sir,—Has any bishop raised his voice or made it clear that he was bringing influence to bear on the blatantly un-Christian inactivities of the present Government in the face of the appalling need of Bengal? For at least a month now anyone who was seriously concerned could have seen what was bound to happen. But the parable of the good Samaritan is another Christian myth.

I am ashamed of Edward Heath as an Anglican Prime Minister, so busy on his way to the Common Market, or sailing in boat races, that he passes by on the other side when confronted with a demand for action on a massive scale by this country on behalf of the people of a strife-torn country which Britain helped to create, and for which we have more

responsibility than most. I am ashamed of the Church of England for letting him do so, without any public campaign of protest from its so lively and prosperous ranks.

I am filled with admiration for secular India, which has almost alone shouldered the impossible task of feeding and caring for the millions of displaced nationals of an unfriendly neighbour.

Now, belatedly, and almost it seems, to save face, we hear of the ridiculously little that this country's Government is prepared to do to help. When it comes to a choice between the Christianity of the Church of England and the secularity of India's leaders, who can hesitate?—Yours faithfully,

Trevor Ling,
Professor of
Comparative Religion,
University of Leeds.

Sir,—Your leading article (*Guardian*, June 5), on Bengal sums up the tragedy very well. On the wider issue, however, the situation need not have arisen—if we were the fine people we imagine. This is not the first man-made disaster in history, nor will it be the last, unless we rattle our brains a bit and get them working.

The tragedy of East Pakistan is our failure to learn anything at all from the past. When are we going to start thinking? The pity of it is that once we began to think the problems would solve themselves, the answers would be obvious.

If we had any respect for our intelligence we should want to know why we allow the horrors of history to repeat themselves right in our present-day midst.—Yours sincerely,

Peter Lonsdale,
25 Manor Road,
London N 16.

Sir,—While it is, of course, the duty of the Charity Commissioners to prevent the misuse of funds collected for the alleviation of human distress, it is surely their prime concern to ensure that the money is used, and used for the purpose for which it was originally given, i.e. the relief of human suffering. If money originally given to supply aid to the East Pakistan cyclone victims is now surplus (*Guardian*, June 5), surely it should be used to help the miserable victims of war and disease in East Pakistan and India.

On what grounds do the Charity Commissioners decide that nearly £1 million is best left in the bank while thousands of refugees die of cholera and starvation?—Yours faithfully,

(Miss) J. M. Hancock,
5 Apple Croft,
Mapple, Cheshire.

Reform in local government

Sir,—Although there is mounting opposition to the Government's proposals, local government reorganisation (in one form or another) must not be delayed any longer.

Much of the present criticism stems from the proposal to strip county boroughs of most of their major functions. Yet the strength and merits of the county borough system (as fully endorsed by the Royal Commission's support for the unitary system) have never been challenged.

The objectives of reorganisation could still be effectively achieved if the Government were to recognise the special position of the county boroughs outside the metropolitan areas, and there is no overriding reason why these county boroughs (with any necessary

boundary adjustments to remove existing anomalies) should not be allowed to continue with most of their present functions, subject only to the new counties exercising strictly limited functions (eg: strategic planning).

This special arrangement to meet the particular needs of the county boroughs outside the metropolitan areas would do much to remove the present hostility to the Government's proposals. It would be a wise and statesmanlike move on the part of the Government, and, personally, I hope that the Government will give it urgent consideration.—Yours faithfully

F. W. Ward,
Town Clerk and Chief Executive,
Grimsby, Lincs.

Social service and the soft touch

Sir,—I read the article by Roger Baxter, some figures and a few words about the housing situation here in Camden when he refers to the "slums of Kings Cross and Kilburn"—can we really be talking about the same place?

It is true that there is a certain amount of sub-standard accommodation largely created through multiple occupation, but to use such terms reminiscent of fifty years ago does not give a balanced picture to anyone acquainted with the Borough. Has he been round and seen the large housing redevelopment areas undertaken during the past twenty years. He offers the view that many of the clients making use of the Social Services are not irresponsible; surely this must be so for these families who come into London with no forethought as to the provision of a roof over their heads.

Is he aware that the ILEA is the responsible body for the Youth service in London and that anything undertaken by the Boy Scouts is of a most marginal kind? Should the rate-payers of Camden be expected to support impetuous untried moths who frequent the Hampstead and Belzize Park areas, which he states "is full of them" and if true, is a reflection on our society allowing licence to minority whilst expecting the majority to deal with the consequences.

I know of many residents of Camden who are wondering where to find the money for the latest rate increase, and they would be most disturbed to know that £3.5 million of their money is being used as a soft touch for anyone who cares to deposit themselves at one of the main railway stations.

L. E. Porter,
Housing Department,
Camden.

Sea and air?

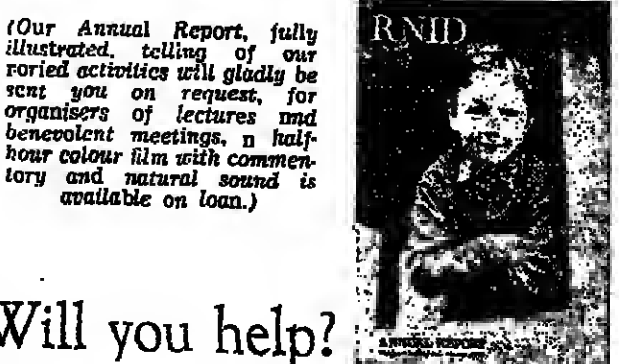
Sir,—David Fairhall's excellent front-page article on his Concord flight made him forget that when he refers to those top-hatted Victorian gentlemen being excited at being invited to sail aboard Isambard Brunel's revolutionary new iron ship, that Isambard Brunel expended himself when he made his iron ships too large.

It may be that the connection between the Concord and the Great Eastern will be the historical precedent.

Bill Holdsworth,
66 London Road,
St Albans,
Hertfordshire.

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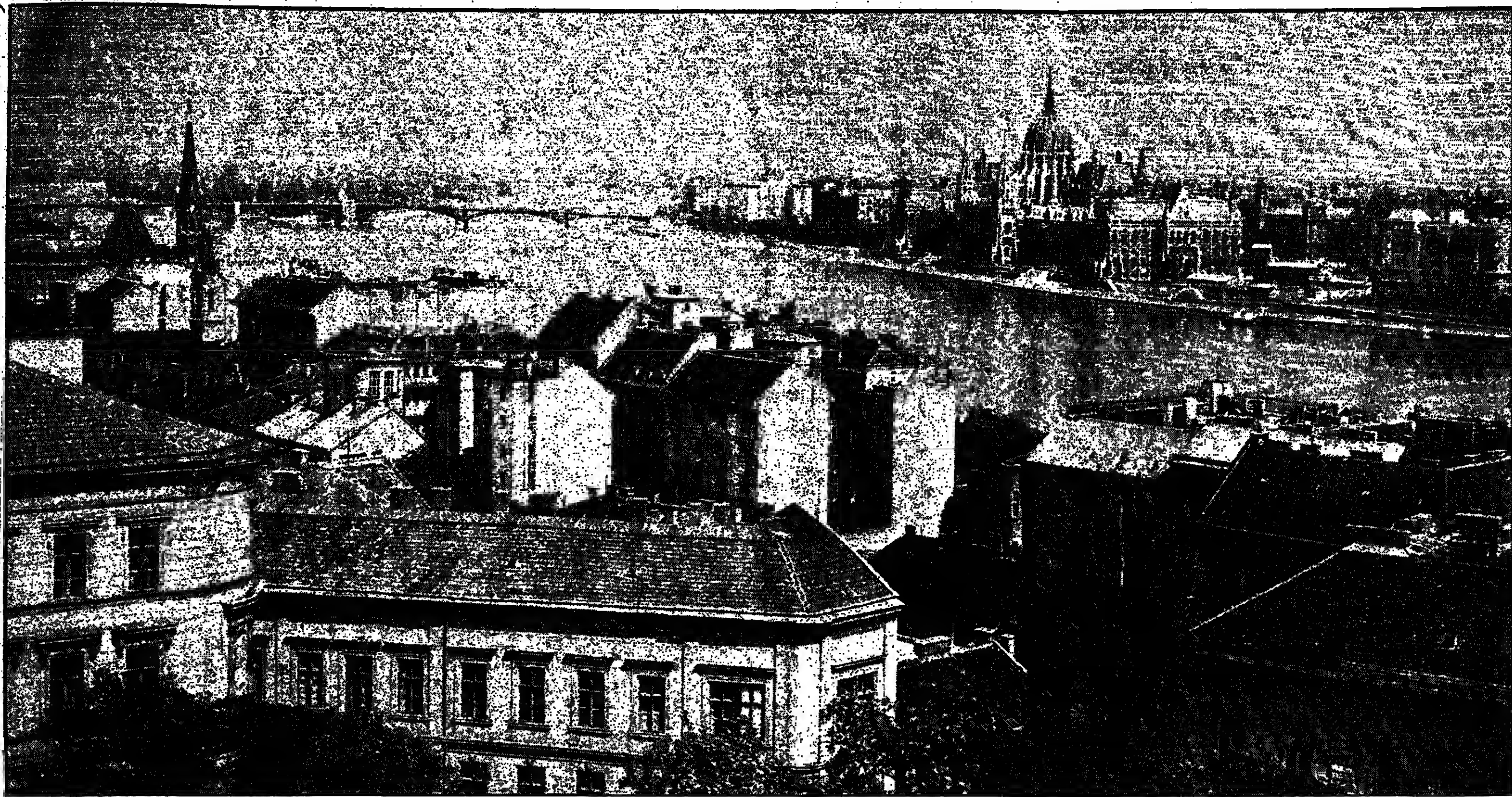
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NEW STATESMAN

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NADER
RAIDS
BRITAIN

ON SALE TODAY



Budapest—Picture by Andrzej Jankiewicz

BECAUSE of her landlocked position in Central Europe, lacking most basic industrial raw materials, Hungary depends for an astonishing 40 per cent of her national income on foreign trade. To raise the national income per capita by 1 per cent, Hungary needs to import 1.8 per cent more a year, and to balance this by exports. Thus to maintain an annual growth rate of around 8 per cent under the new five-year plan, Hungary needs to increase her foreign trade by around 40 per cent by the end of 1975.

About 70 per cent of her foreign trade is with her Communist neighbours, through Comecon. But the real demand of Hungarian industry is for greatly increased efficiency through technology and most of this must come from the West. Thus, although the rough proportions of Hungary's East-West trade will not change dramatically—for political as well as for economic structural reasons—the scope for increased trade between Hungary and the West is very great.

British industry has only just begun to realise the potential business in Hungary created by the 1968 'New Economic Mechanism'. According to strict rules of supply and demand, Hungarian firms can now deal directly with the West without going through the labyrinthine bureaucracy of a once-centralised State machine.

Last year British exports to Hungary, which for the three previous years had been £12.2 million, £12.5 million, and £12.7 million, jumped to £19 million, and the trend for the first quarter of this year is well up, at £5.7 million.

But Britain's share of Hungarian trade is still lamentably low. We supply only 2.2 per cent of all Hungary's imports, and only 6.6 per cent of her imports from non-Communist countries. In the view of Hungary's foreign trade officials, this is simply ridiculous.

In the West, Britain—with her undoubted technological expertise—lags behind West Germany (which provides 14.6 per cent of Hungary's imports from non-Communist countries), Austria, and Italy.

There are certain reasons for this, of course. There is geography, and the immediate link provided by the Danube, and the traditional trading patterns of many decades past. But for political, or should one perhaps say for sentimental reasons, as well as for sound economic reasons, Britain's trade with Hungary should increase.

All the technological, scientific, and precision industries should be able to make good headway, but the biggest immediate scope is in the construction business, which has been given heavy priority in the new five-year plan. The shortage of labour and materials here, which directly affects the pace of the Hungarian economy, is something which British construction firms of all varieties should be able to exploit profitably.

One of the constant problems in Anglo-Hungarian trade is the running British surplus. While British exports to Hungary jumped by more than 35 per cent last year, Hungarian sales to Britain remained roughly static. One reason is Britain's restrictive quotas against agricultural imports and against textiles, and the uncompetitiveness of much of Hungary's manufactured output which is either still old stock produced before devaluation and market planning, or material produced on out-of-date machines with lower-grade materials.

Shadow for the future

Sometimes British businessmen get the impression that in the battle for foreign exchange from Hungary's limited supplies they lose out to a political decision based on the persistence of the Anglo-Hungarian trade gap.

But there are areas where Hungarian trade with Britain is completely liberalised and where Hungarian businessmen can make solid inroads if and when their techniques improve—in such fields as machine tools, pharmaceuticals, heavy electrical machinery, electronics, and scientific instruments.

One must here point out that a shadow hangs over the future of Anglo-Hungarian trade, and indeed all British and Western trade with the Eastern block. The likely enlargement of the Common Market from six to 10 is of grave concern to the Communists, especially to the smaller trading nations such as Hungary, and for pragmatic rather than any ideological reasons. The Community's agricultural policy was always a problem because of its levies against food imports from third countries, but Hungary was always able to switch in with fruit and vegetables at profitable times.

With the enlargement of the Community

Hungarian trade officials fear a qualitative, as well as a quantitative change in Europe which will effectively shut them out of the food market. They are particularly anxious that they should not have to face EEC levies before quota restrictions in Britain are abolished.

More important is the feeling that with Britain and three more countries inside the Community and Hungary outside she will be at a direct disadvantage in competition on the British market against all other members of the EEC.

The common external tariffs of the EEC will in some cases be higher, and in some cases, lower than the present British tariffs, but the real danger is the abolition of all tariffs between Britain and nine other strongly competing nations.

In spite of interviews with Mr John Davies, Secretary for Trade and Industry, and Notes expressing grave concern, the Hungarians set no effort to cope with the problems of the Eastern countries, and they remain sceptical of the theory that Britain will liberalise EEC policies.

Nevertheless there is a strong faith on both sides of the counter that Anglo-Hungarian trade will increase by sheer force of circumstances and growing momentum. The most fashionable means canvassed at the moment is that of "cooperation," or integration.

This means, basically, that Hungarians will provide brains—of which they have always claimed a surplus—and an increasing ability to manufacture components for finished goods which can then be marketed in Britain and Hungary and elsewhere. This is a means not only of increasing turnover but of hurdling some of the problems of hard currency.

Cooperation projects

The West Germans are adept at complicated cooperation exercises in which the exchange of materials, parts, and semi-finished and finished products around Eastern Europe—and the rest of the world for that matter—almost deceive the eye. The Japanese are joining in this game, too, as part of their new trade offensive in Eastern Europe. The Japanese are flooding, in Latin America, Bulgarian machinery they were forced to take in part payment of a new deal with potential growth.

So far the Hungarians have put up 25 cooperation projects, which have been distributed through the Department of Trade and Industry—with which a special office in Budapest has excellent relations. These projects are being studied and modified.

Some British businessmen I spoke to at the Budapest International Fair last month were sceptical of cooperation with the Hungarians because of their lack of high-quality materials and skill and because of the fact that they might just copy British techniques. The Hungarians reply that they know there are areas where they can effectively join in as they improve their technology, and any copying can be prevented by the fine print in the contracts.

In the end, however, the growth of Anglo-Hungarian trade will depend on considerably more enlightened efforts on both sides to take advantage of the opportunities which the New Economic Mechanism provides. Theoretically, and provided a certain trade equilibrium is maintained, the potential is unlimited.

The Hungarians need better machines, materials, and much more skill; they also need to be considerably more aggressive in their marketing in Britain, and they are being chivvied by their own officials to improve their presentation and packaging.

The British, on the other hand, need to be aware that time spent in educating Hungarian industry to British techniques should pay handsome dividends in future: that Government help in training Hungarians in Britain, as the Germans do in the Federal Republic, might well pave the way to many a future Hungarian buyer's heart; and that follow-up visiting by British salesmen, frequently and using the same faces, is essential.

In any case, trade with the Eastern countries is going to be as much a basis of peace in Europe as any of the grander strategic agreements between the bigger Powers. Hungary's enlightened trading policies offer unique opportunities for the British businessman to expand his horizons.

FURTHER INFORMATION: From the Department of Trade and Industry; the British National Export Council; the Eastern Europe Trade Council; Hungaryreport, and the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce.

Michael Lake

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ZOLTÁN KODÁLY

THE COMPOSER



Zoltán Kodály, 1882-1967. (MTI Hungarian News Agency)

Zoltán Kodály (1882-1967) belonged to that generation of writers, poets, scholars and musicians who at the beginning of the century transformed the character of Hungarian intellectual life by making it possible for Hungarian art to take its place in the current of European cultural history and by creating a new outlook and perspective in Hungary. In one of his last speeches delivered at the inauguration of a new provincial cultural centre, Kodály said that he had been "laying corner stones" all his life. And in actual fact, Kodály personally, or together with his great friend, Béla Bartók, was the pioneer in collecting Hungarian folk songs and musical folklore, developing a new musical idiom based on Hungarian folk songs, in initiating the "Singing Hungary" choral movement, and last but not least in laying the principles of the pedagogical method associated with his name.

It was thanks to one of his first "discoveries"—the natural music of Hungary—that the modern Hungarian art song was born. There is hardly any poet of the past, 500 years who has not inspired Kodály in some way. In the second decade of

this century he composed his song cycle *Late Melodies* based upon the poems of great 15th century Hungarian masters, giving them musical expression of equal rank and thus making up for what their own contemporaries had failed to accomplish. His masterpiece, *Psalmus Hungaricus*, was inspired by a psalm paraphrase written by a Protestant poet-preacher of the 16th century, and which the composer felt applied to the 1920's. But Kodály did not compose only "late melodies". He was also one of the first to provide a musical setting for the lyrics of the greatest personalities in 20th century Hungarian poetry and literature—Endre Ady and Zsigmond Móricz.

Two forms Kodály used in this revival of tradition were not confined to short individual pieces such as songs or choral works. The heritage that he dealt with also provided unique colour and atmosphere for his symphonic music and stage works. Even a song fragment from older days was sufficient to serve as inspiration. This was the basis for the symphonic panoply of the *Gala* Dances, *Dances of the Peasants* and the *Peacock Variations*. Each of them personifies a

dream of national proportions, an expression of the era of Sándor Petőfi and Kálmán, the majestic pomp of their sorrows and triumphs with their realm of fantasy and sombre visions. Kodály himself called his stage works, *Háry János*, and especially *The Spinning Room*, "collective compositions" in which he acted as a "symphonist" a co-author of the people, "a kind of Homer".

Kodály did not only revive the past. He also had a dream for the future and soon realised this dream, that of a new Hungarian culture emerging from the people. That is why he turned towards young people. There can hardly

be any other country in the world where the pieces sung by children in nursery school and the music text book of the primary schools were written by one of the greatest composers of our times. Even though he was world famous as a composer, Kodály did not regret devoting so much time to this activity. He could only manage a sketch of a violin concerto commissioned by Yehudi Menuhin, since he considered the composition of a new series of musical school exercises to be of greater importance. They may not be his best creations, but they certainly do illustrate a heroic dedication.

Ferenc Böntö-



Erzsébet Háy and Zoltán Bende in György Ránki's opera, *The Tragedy of Man*.

Unlike French, German or Italian opera, Hungarian music in this style does not have a past of many centuries to look back upon. The present course of Hungarian opera, however, is all the more successful, giving even more promising signs for the future. Eight years ago, the Hungarian State Opera House made a public declaration promising to introduce a new Hungarian work every season. During the 1970-71 season the new opera was a setting of playwright Imre Madách's *The Tragedy of Man* by composer György Ránki. It achieved consider-

able success with the audience. Plans for the 1971-72 season are already in their final shape and new Hungarian music will be represented by three one-act ballets by Rudolf Maros, Emil Petrovics and Sándor Szokolay.

Over this whole period the most significant and successful works were two operas by Emil Petrovics. The first was the one-act *Cest la guerre* which after 25 performances at home was taken abroad, while the second, *Crimic* and *Punishment*, based on the Dostoevsky novel, was most

recently performed in the opera houses of Helsinki and Wuppertal. Sándor Szokolay's opera, *Blood Wedding*, based on the play by García Lorca, achieved an unparalleled success with the audiences. Since 1964, it has been performed almost fifty times in the Hungarian State Opera House, and is featured in the repertory of many foreign opera companies. A similar reception was afforded to the composer's *Hamlet* which was first performed in the autumn of 1968.

The cause of new Hungarian opera is given particular sup-

port by the Hungarian State Opera House which gathers together the best directors, audiences at concerts in the capitals of Europe with his piano technique. Since then, it has been taken for granted that Hungarian artists should feature in concert halls because ever since the time of Liszt, there have been many Hungarians among the greatest and most celebrated pianists.

János Breuer

CHORAL SINGING IN HUNGARY

In Hungary choral art in the European sense of the word, is barely 100 years old. During this short time, however, it developed quite rapidly, and today our best amateur choirs are greatly esteemed throughout Europe.

In the 19th century, Ferenc Liszt, Mihály Mosonyi and Ferenc Erkel attributed great importance to the practice of choral singing because they considered it a highly useful instrument in developing basic musical culture among the general public. Bartók and Kodály also continued this heritage. It was particularly due to the work of Kodály, that contemporary Hungarian

choral literature and a highly individual style of interpretation have gained international reputation over the past 25 years. Quite frequently a composition by Bartók or Kodály will be among the compulsory pieces of renowned European choral competitions, as for example in Arezzo.

Both in his creative and pedagogical activity, Kodály concentrated a great deal upon choral singing for children, which explains the wealth of our choral literature for children. Most of these compositions are based on the most ancient body of Hungarian folksong, but by simple arrangements in a modern

idiom provide a basis for music education on a high level. At present there are over 1,000 excellent children's and youth choirs operating all over the country in schools and community centres.

The more than 800 adult groups appear frequently in public, with a great variety of programmes, often giving joint concerts with professional orchestras and solo artists. This is another convincing proof of the high quality of our amateur choral ensembles. Chamber music choirs as well as university and high school groups hold national festivals annually, since both types of choral ensemble represent a

high level of quality with individual artistic features.

The top ranking event of this kind is the International "Béla Bartók" Choral Competition in Debrecen in which the best Hungarian ensembles can compete with famous European choirs. This competition has become known as an interesting forum for the presentation of modern international and Hungarian choral compositions. In addition, the discussions held by the choral masters after the competition contribute a great deal to the further development of choral singing in the country.

Gyula Maros

Glimpses of the OPERA BALLET SEASON



Fiktor Fülöp, Levente Sipkei and Sándor Barháczky in "La fille mal gardée."

Ten to fourteen ballet performances a month, a wide repertory in two theatres in addition to the ballet inserts in operas—all this provides the Opera ballet company with a great deal of work, especially if we take their numerous guest appearances abroad into consideration. The company also gives two premieres each season. This year they introduced a new choreography of the two Bartók ballets, and more recently Hérod-Ashton's *La fille mal gardée*, the first English ballet in the Hungarian repertory.

All three performances were highly successful even though they caused a great deal of anxiety for the ensemble and the ballet masters because of the magnitude of the undertaking. The choreography for the *Miraculous Mandarin* worked out by Gyula Harangozó 25 years ago served as a secure point of departure for the Hungarian Bartók tradition in the new arrangement performed by the ballet company, while the other Bartók piece, *The Wooden Prince*, demanded a new approach. The work of the

present choreographer, László Seregi, proved to be highly successful with its synthesis of neo-classic and modern dance and with the spectacular scale affects of the Mandarin. Performances of these two ballet masterpieces in Bucharest and Dortmund brought the first signs of international recognition.

For the company, *La Fille mal gardée* meant the appearance of a new style. Our dancers learned the work under the direction of Faith Worth, and later Michael

Somes. The premiere was received with great enthusiasm, with Sir Frederick Ashton, the composer, personally sharing in the applause.

The past season offered many opportunities for our leading dancers to display their talents. In addition to the premieres mentioned above, they performed the Khatchaturian-Seregi ballet, *Spartacus* to packed houses with great success.

Géza Körtefyes

INTERNATIONAL MUSIC RELATIONS

The work of the Association of Hungarian Musicians



Benjamin Britten at a Budapest Youth and Music Club. (MTI Hungarian News Agency)

The Association of Hungarian Musicians was founded in 1949, with the aim of developing Hungarian musical culture and international contacts. The association counts some 200 distinguished composers, musicians, performing artists, and teachers among its members. The president is elected by secret ballot at the general meeting. The Association of Hungarian Musicians has established ties with musicians all over the world, annually receiving some 100 or more music experts from many countries and acquainting them with the various fields of Hungarian music. Here are a few of the names from the guest book: Stravinsky, Shostakovich, Petrossi, Britten, Lutoslawski, Ligeti. The association also provides many people abroad with scores and recordings of Hungarian works. They also prepare most of the young musicians for participation in the most prominent international music competitions, and the many prizes and awards brought home by Hungarian musicians over the past 30 years are convincing proof of wise selection and thorough grounding.

The association is a member of the UNESCO International Music Council and takes an active part in its functions. Under their aegis the executive committee of the IMC met in Budapest in March 1971.

during the celebrations marking the 50th anniversary of Béla Bartók's birth. The association is also a member of the International Society of Music Education (ISME) and the International Society of Contemporary Music (ISCM). Over 5,000 young people belong to Youth and Music of Hungary, which functions in cooperation with the association, and is also a member of International Youth and Music. Hungarian representatives have been elected to the leading bodies of the three world organisations during the past years. The association has established close and friendly contacts with these organisations and the other member countries.

As a result of these international links, and as recognition of the achievements of Hungarian music, numerous international music conferences have been arranged to Budapest directly by the association or in joint cooperation. The International ISME conference with some 2,000 participants was held in Budapest in 1964, while in 1968, nearly 1,000 delegates took part in the Youth and Music International conference. In March 1971, the Association of Hungarian Musicians organised an international musicological conference in memory of Béla Bartók.

János Breuer

YOUNG PIANISTS IN THE LIMELIGHT

It was over a century and a half ago that the young Ferenc Liszt captivated audiences at concerts in the capitals of Europe with his piano technique. Since then, it has been taken for granted that Hungarian artists should feature in concert halls because ever since the time of Liszt, there have been many Hungarians among the greatest and most celebrated pianists.

This unbroken tradition in itself provides a tremendous stimulus as quite naturally, each generation would like to surpass the preceding one. And since these endeavours are also given further support by Hungarian pedagogy, famous in its own right, there is actually nothing extraordinary in the fact that at present a group of four extremely talented young pianists are enjoying a meteoric rise to success in Hungarian concert halls. They are already known

through guest appearances in many countries abroad which will undoubtedly be greatly extended in the future.

The four young people, all of them around 20 years of age, give or take a few, are still students at the Academy of Music. In addition to their studies, Sándor Falvai, Zoltán Kocsis, István Lantos and Dezső Ránki also appear regularly at solo and orchestral recitals and concerts. The Hungaroton Recording Company has issued at least one disc with each pianist.

Each of these young people possesses a high degree of individuality. Dezső Ránki is perhaps the most famous among them having won first prize in the International Schumann Competition in 1969, when he was barely 17 years old. Since then, he has been warmly received by audiences in the German Democratic Republic, the German Federal Republic,

France, Italy, Czechoslovakia and Holland. Last year in Milan, he was called upon to substitute for Arthur Schnabel who had suddenly been taken ill. With his sincere lyricism, Ránki has become especially prominent for his interpretation of 19th century music.

Sándor Falvai is a more introverted and objective personality, but he too, stands closest to the Romantic masters, giving such profound and surprisingly mature renditions of the greatest masterpieces by Schubert, Liszt and Brahms that it is no wonder that he has enthralled audiences in the GDR, Switzerland and Paris with his imposing virtuosity.

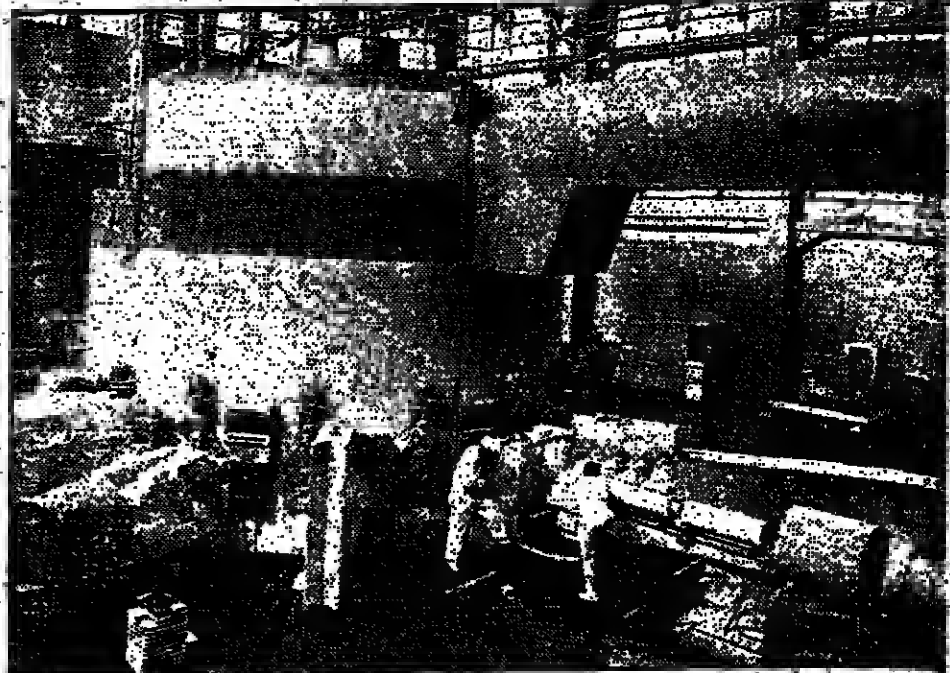
So far, István Lantos has also reaped his greatest successes with his interpretations of Schubert and Liszt. He is an infinitely serious musician demonstrating the greatest respect for the composers' intentions as

marked in the scores. He has been warmly received in Moscow, Dresden, Bratislava, and in 1970, performed Messiaen's piano concerto at the Youth Festival Bayreuth, with P. Boulez as conductor.

Eighteen year old Zoltán Kocsis is the youngest among the four pianists. In 1970, he was awarded first prize in the Beethoven competition held by the Hungarian Radio. Since then, he has appeared in the Soviet Union, the German Democratic Republic and the German Federal Republic. Kocsis is already a masterly interpreter of the complete Beethoven literature including the last piano sonatas. While he is at home in every style, he is closest to the music of the 20th century, performing concertos and solo pieces by Bartók as well as the music of his Hungarian contemporaries with sweeping drive and extraordinary technique.

János Breuer

HUNGARY a special report on trade, industry, and tourism



Above, left to right: shipbuilding on the Danube; the Turbine Hall, Tiszapalkonya Power Station; neutron diffractometer at Central Physical Research Institute, Budapest. Below: part of a giant oil refining complex on the Danube.

A Plan to raise efficiency by Dr Gy Varga, Deputy chief editor, Figyelo

THE targets of the fourth Five Year Plan, that have now been approved by Parliament have not given a surprise to anybody in Hungary. This may be explained by the fact that the concept of the economic plan, covering the period from 1971 to 1975, as well as the majority of the objectives to be fulfilled, have in advance of the main targets of economic and social integral part of the democracy of public life in Hungary.

Planning is not only a task of the professionals. In fact, scientific institutes, local authorities, larger enterprises as well as the trade union contribute significantly to the elaboration of economic plans. These plans are thus based increasingly on the close cooperation and mutual exchange of information between enterprises, institutes, and the government organs concerned.

The medium-range plan is an integral part of long-range planning which covers the period until 1985. In fact, the main objectives of the medium-range plan reach beyond the Five Year Period. Thus, since the introduction of the economic reform in 1968 the role and significance as well as the level of planning have considerably risen in Hungary, simultaneously with the growth of economic independence of the enterprises.

The underlying concept of the new Five Year Plan is the long-range objective which stipulates the following: the level of the economy is to be raised by creating the necessary scientific and technical basis, infrastructure, and production structure; adequate living conditions and way of life, in accordance with the level of the economy and the social system, are to be developed by diminishing the differences between the urban and rural ways of life, by solving housing problems, by improving health, social and cultural conditions, and by modernising the consumption structure. In order to be able to achieve these aims Hungarian participation in international economic cooperation is to be increased.

During the past two and half decades the economic growth of Hun-

gary was promoted mainly through extensive development. The relatively rapid increase of employment and the production facilities was not accompanied by an adequate improvement of productivity and of technical standards, or by the efficient exploitation of production capacities. The capital intensity of production grew, the economic effect of the new technology made itself felt but slowly, the growth of labour productivity was not adequate either in comparison with achievements abroad. Due partly to this it was not possible to allocate sufficient resources to the non-producing sphere and to the infrastructure. These factors have also been mentioned in the recently published report on the fulfilment of the third Five Year Plan.

Development

At the present stage of development, it is necessary that a policy of intensive development of the economy be consistently adopted in Hungary. This is necessitated by a decrease of labour force reserves, the needs of technical progress, and the growing requirements of society for non-producing activities. This means that economic growth is to take place increasingly at a higher technical and productivity level, while the number of employed is to grow to a smaller extent only. By achieving this it will be possible to allocate a larger share of the resources available to the development of non-producing sectors and activities, and to the increase of consumption. This concept is reflected in the plan's concept, which stipulates that a condition of the realisation of the targets set is to improve efficiency and international competitiveness.

This is essentially the main line of Hungarian economic policy. This line is not new. Efforts to raise efficiency have been a fundamental feature of the Hungarian economic policy for years, particularly since 1968. In the coming years these efforts are to be strengthened; efficiency-raising considerations are to be observed more consistently.

Hungarian economists hold the view that the line adopted in the economic policy will provide for an increase in production efficiency while, simultaneously, it will contribute to the strengthening of the economic balance and the development of the desirable proportions between production and consumption.

The plan envisages a dynamic growth which will correspond to the average economic growth achieved in the past five years. Accordingly, the national income will have to rise by 5.5 to 6 per cent annually on the average, in the course of the five years to come. During the discussions accompanying the preparatory work of planning, certain economists voiced their opinion to the effect that the above target somewhat underestimates the possibilities of economic growth. The planning authorities hold the view that the growth rate may surpass the target if the growth is accompanied by an improvement in efficiency and does not endanger a proportionate increase of the standard of living and the international payments position of the country.

According to the plan accumulation and consumption will rise at a more or less identical pace. Accumulation, such as the growth rate of capital investments, surpassed for a long time that of consumption in the Hungarian economy. It is held in Hungary that by increasing efficiency and competitiveness substantially, and by a gradual transformation of the production structure, the said tendency may be changed. Improvement of the living conditions is thus a decisive consideration of the plan. Hence, adequate proportions are foreseen in the utilisation of the resources. In countries which have achieved already a certain level of economic development, the increase of consumption is an important condition of dynamic economic growth.

The foregoing are not intended to say that capital investment will be decreased. In fact, it is only the growth rate which will be slowed down. At the same time, investment efficiency will be improved, and investments

meant for non-producing sectors—first of all for housing—will be developed at a faster than average rate.

In order to achieve the targets relating to economic growth, the plan envisages to increase, during the five year period, industrial output by 32-34 per cent, construction and assembly by 41-43 per cent, building capacities by 50-52 per cent, agricultural output by 15-16 per cent.

Structural changes started some time ago will have to contribute to the realisation of the said growth targets. In fact, these changes will have to continue at an accelerated pace. Important sources of the growth are the acceleration of technical progress, the perfection of production processes, and products as well as the improvement of quality. This is why the plan emphasises, more than hitherto, scientific research and development, the utilisation of research results, corresponding to the significance of these activities. Between 1968 and 1970, 2 per cent of the national income was spent on scientific research. The plan now envisages 2.4 per cent of the national income. For the first time in Hungarian science, efforts are made to set the course of scientific policy, simultaneously with the exploration of long-range trends of economic and social development. This work is shared by Government organs, the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, and scientific institutes.

Considering the increasing role of research and development in respect of the promotion of economic growth, the potentialities are realistically assessed in Hungary—in respect of research personnel and resources. It is realised that it is not possible to advance along a broad front and be competitive. Therefore a "follower" strategy is to be adopted in certain fields, by acquiring technical achievements of other countries in the form of patents and know-how.

The main subject of the Hungarian-British Economic Colloquium, organised in Hungary last autumn, was the transfer of technology. Only in this way is it possible to concentrate

resources and embark upon a pioneer strategy in certain fields.

In fact, the above concept is reflected in the more selective character of industrial development. Accordingly, the State supports with preferences certain development projects which are particularly important for the increase of competitiveness. These are the following: Continuation of the transformation and modernisation of the power structure; development of the aluminium industry; petrochemical industry; extension of road vehicle production; development of the electronic and computer industry; buildings and building structures completed with up-to-date methods.

Reconstruction

A word should be said about the large-scale reconstruction of the textile industry, too. These programmes necessitate partly large-scale imports of machinery and equipment. For example, the reconstruction of the textile industry may be carried out only by installing new machinery. In view of the fact that Hungary does not turn out textile machinery, a good market is offered to foreign manufacturers.

Investment policies of the coming years are also noteworthy from the marketing point of view. Investment policies envisage, on the one hand, the improvement of the balance position, and the accomplishment of the desirable structural modifications. The investment targets covering the period from 1971 to 1975 surpass the investment level of the previous plan period by about one third. The productive investments will grow, however, to a smaller extent, compared with the 1966 to 1970 period, by 22-24 per cent. Their share in all investments will fall from 84 per cent to 80-81 per cent.

On the other hand, the investments of the non-producing sectors will increase by 56 per cent while those of housing, financed from State funds, will grow by nearly 100 per cent. These targets demonstrate, in addition to the significant structural

changes, the fact that the increase in the producing sectors is to be achieved, to a large extent, by means of intensive, rationalising investments giving rise to efficiency gains. (For example, the target of the plan stipulates that 75 to 80 per cent of the growth of industrial output is to be covered by an increase in productivity.)

All this substantiates that the economic progress of Hungary will need increased quantities of machinery, and the machinery and equipments to be installed will have to satisfy productivity and economy considerations. According to experts, increased demand in the Hungarian machinery market will be matched by a lively competition of domestic and foreign supplies. This expectation is supported by a recent prognosis of the American Stanford Research Institute.

A factor contributing to the animation of the market situation will be the investment decisions of the enterprises. About two thirds of the investments will be carried out on the basis of the decisions of enterprises. The proportion of investments falling within the competence of enterprises, will be especially large and well above average in the food industry, light industry, machinery industry, and metallurgy.

The plan envisages a 16-18 per cent growth of real wages, and an increase of 30 per cent in the consumption. The increase of the real wages will surpass past performances. The share of imported consumption goods in retail trade may be put at about 18 per cent at present. The Government have decided to meet consumption needs at a higher level, and to strengthen competition in several products. This requires a further expansion of consumed goods imports.

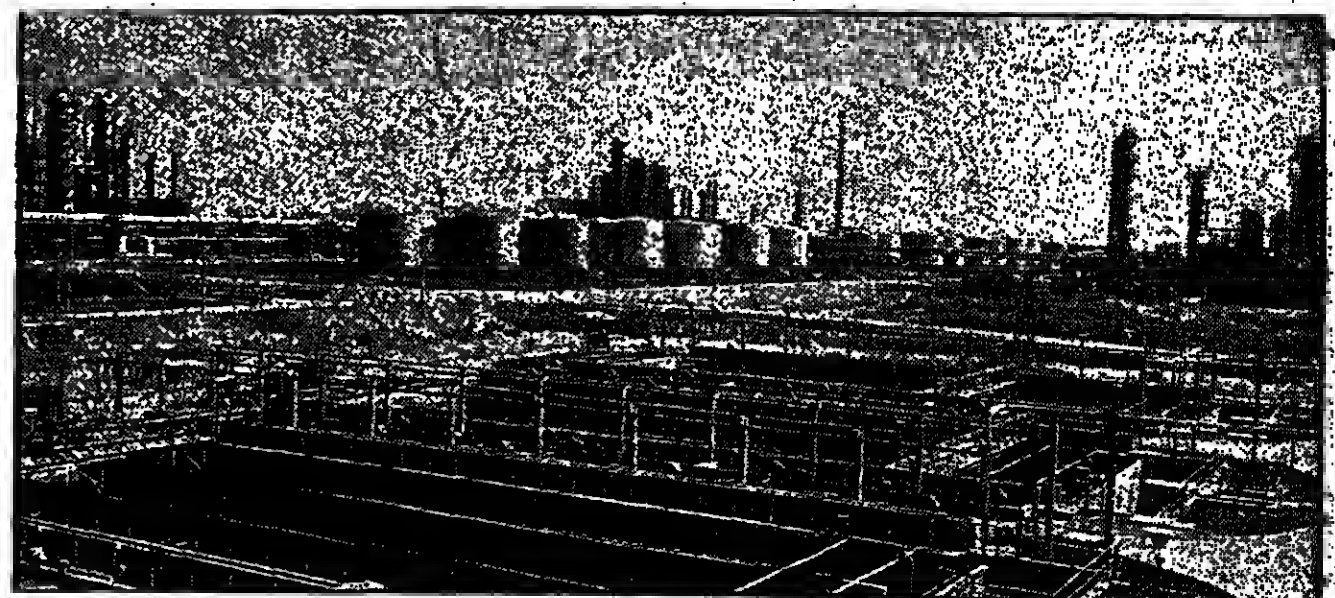
In the course of a conference, organised for foreign businessmen, it was stated correctly that the study of the economic plan was an important market research task because it provided knowledge and orientation needed by potential buyers and sellers in drawing up their business strategy in respect of Hungary.

HUNGAROTEX

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Hungarian Trading Company for Textiles

Budapest 5, P.O.B. 100.



The industrial explosion

by Dr Istvan Hetenyi, Deputy chairman, National Planning Board

IN THE COURSE of the past 20 years an energetic process of industrialisation has transformed Hungary's economic profile and contributed considerably to the achievement of a higher stage of economic development.

According to the World Bank's figures for 1968, Hungary has a GNP of around \$1,000 per head and thus, as far as economic development is concerned, is twenty-fifth placed among 122 countries (with a population of over one million inhabitants). Industrial production has been the most dynamic branch of the economy. Between 1950 and 1970 net industrial production rose 4.5 times while the national product as a whole tripled. Thirty-seven per cent of earners are employed today in industry while the proportion of those employed in agriculture decreased in 20 years from 52 per cent to 26 per cent. This process has been accompanied by a rising level of education and urbanisation, and these have produced a favourable basis for achieving a still higher level of social and technical development.

In the mid-1960s the period of extensive industrial development came to an end, which found expression in a rapid increase of industrial employment, in the laying of the foundation of a modern industrial structure, the development of the bases for heavy industry and engineering. Our industrial policy now prefers intensive development, the characteristics of which are: selective development of certain branches of industry and the rapid growth of progressive branches; while construction of new bases and the further growth of industrial employment play a minor role in this development. The increase of industrial productivity is considered as a matter of first importance. A stronger export orientation, a resolute development of international economic cooperation, and steady modernisation of plants are integral parts of this policy.

In the past five years, as a result of this policy, the annual rate of production growth was more than 6 per cent in the manufacturing industries and production per man-hour. Structural changes characteristic of a modern economy continue to gather momentum. For example, the changeover from coal to hydrocarbons has been accelerated, the latter amounting today to 40 per cent of fuel consumption, in

the five years during which industrial output grew by 35 per cent, the engineering and chemical industries increased their output by 46 and 74 per cent respectively.

In accordance with the fourth Five-Year Plan—1971-75—which has been approved recently, the industrial growth rate will continue to be 6 to 7 per cent annually. Individual branches will continue to have a different rate also in the future, but differences are to be more balanced.

The chemical industry will show an over-average rate of growth, an annual 8 per cent at least. So this industry begins to catch up with the level of the most industrialised countries. Within the chemical industry, the development of petrochemicals will dominate: the production of plastics, man-made fibres, and fertilisers from hydrocarbons will be doubled in five years.

Natural gas

In view of the size of Hungary, the development of modern industries is possible only through the concentration of production and participation in the international division of labour. A concentrated industrial organisation offers favourable foundations for this. In those branches where concentration of research and investments is indispensable for progress, the State will adequately support the developmental policies of the enterprises, and will formulate central development programmes.

Central development programmes for the period of 1971-1975 are as follows:

Large-scale increase of natural gas production and consumption in production as well as in the communal services;

Development of the aluminium industry, and within this, the processing of aluminium into modern semi-finished and finished products;

Development of the production of modern road vehicles, especially of buses, as well as organising cooperation in the production of automotive vehicles of other types; increased and concentrated production of olefins in large-scale industrial works and establishing

the adjoining capacities for processing; modernisation of the building industry, wide employment of modern methods and structures; wide use of computer techniques; and increased production of certain products, within the framework of international cooperation.

In the field of several products development will be furthered by modernising the existing factories, first of all in metallurgy, the light and food industries. The development of the meat, refrigerating, and canning industries is worth mentioning. State housing construction will be nearly double in the next five-year period, and this will open up a broad market for metallurgy, engineering, and the chemical industries.

Hungarian industry has extremely broad international relations. Approximately 60 per cent of our exports and imports are with the Comecon countries, and the Five-Year Plan puts a special emphasis on the planned cooperation with these countries. They offer safe markets for exports and imports and are steady cooperative partners. We have, however, a rapidly growing foreign trade turnover with all countries willing to trade according to the political and economic principles acknowledged internationally. Hungary is interested in strengthening further these connections, especially if they are based on technical cooperation of mutual advantage.

The industrial development programme of the fourth Five-Year Plan marks out the structural changes which are most conducive to economic progress. At the same time, this plan does not mean any final constraint either in the internal or international economy. In our opinion the plan is no substitute for the dynamic process of the economy but is the foundation of the State's policy of economic development. This policy is stable in its main trends, yet calls for appropriate elasticity from the economic organisations. Taking into account the degree of development of Hungarian industry, this means that at the same time Hungarian economy and enterprises are not only interested in exports and imports but they are real economic partners in cooperation with foreign countries and firms.

HUNGARY, especially Hungarian agriculture, remains many people even today of the Puszta, the mirage, and the horseherd romance. When hearing about an Hungarian food industry they think of goulash, chicken paprikash, and apricot brandy. All these associations are connected with interwar Hungary. British tourists who visited Hungary in those days and admirers of Hungarian food and drinks have kept this image alive.

Yet, British people who visit Hungary nowadays are in a position to form an opinion of the Hungarian food economy that is much more complete and realistic than these reminiscences of the past.

The Second World War saw enormous agricultural losses. The damage amounted to roughly \$1,100 millions at 1935 prices. The loss in cattle stock was 58 per cent while in horse and pig stocks losses were 59 and 47 per cent respectively. The losses of agricultural products, machinery, and buildings were of almost the same order so the volume of agricultural output fell to half the average of the 1934-8 period.

Four phases may be distinguished in the post-war development of Hungarian agriculture.

A land reform was carried out between 1945 and 1949. As a result of the reform, landlordism was abolished and gave way to small and medium-size peasant farms. Rehabilitation of agriculture took place in this period.

In the period between 1950 and 1959 it was agriculture which provided the resources needed for a vigorous industrialisation of the country. Partly due to organisational mistakes, agriculture itself stagnated and lagged behind those of developed countries.

Between 1959 and 1962 the integration of smallholdings into cooperatives was completed, smallhold farming was replaced by large-scale farming of the cooperatives. The agricultural output began to grow in the years of reorganisation.

In the period between 1963 and 1970

Growing away from the goulash image

by Dr L Soos

Chief of Division, Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry

large-scale farms were gradually consolidated, the production became increasingly intensive, and development accelerated. The average growth of agricultural output was stabilised around 3 per cent per annum. (Previously the average annual growth had been below 0.5 per cent.)

Livestock farming, in terms of total agricultural output, has increased while that of crop farming has decreased. Livestock farming was only 37 per cent in 1938, grew to 42 per cent in the period between 1964 and 1969. The structure of crop farming has become increasingly intensive. The acreage of orchards and vineyards has increased while that of arable land, meadows, and pastures has decreased.

Out of the output value of the 1938 crop farming, vineyards and orchards were only 9 per cent, yet in 1969 it was 20 per cent.

A tendency towards intensification may be observed also within the structure of crop farming on arable land. Vegetable farming on arable land has increased from 3 per cent in 1938 to 7 per cent. These structural changes

are in line with changing consumer needs.

During the past ten years the production of certain varieties of intensive crops has been introduced relatively quickly. Further, the use of fertilisers has been multiplied. The acreage under irrigation has been tripled. Chemical weed killing has caught up with the level of major countries—at present it is applied to 40 per cent of the cereal acreage and 30 per cent of the maize acreage. Mechanisation has made good progress.

Livestock farming has increased during the past three decades by 50 per cent. This development has given way to some structural changes. Horse stocks have decreased, the share of cattle stocks has remained constant but their quality has improved, while the stocks of sheep, pigs, and poultry have considerably increased. After the consolidation of large-scale co-operative farming has been completed a relatively quick switch from traditional fiddlers to the use of fodder mixtures has taken place.

During the Second World War factory buildings were also damaged or destroyed, the machinery park and transport vehicles were ruined. The aim of the first phase, roughly until 1950, has been to repair war damage, to start production, and to reach the pre-war output level. Simultaneously, nationalisation of food industry factories has taken place.

The development of the food industry was slower in the period from 1950 to 1960 than that of other industries. An important change has taken place, however, from 1960, in that greater resources have been spent on the development of the food industry while other factors influencing the output have also changed considerably. Since then the growth of the food industry has reached 9 per cent per annum.

The output of food industries increased between 1950 and 1969 approximately three and a half times, calculated on the basis of the overall output value. The development of the canned food industry and the poultry industry exceeded the average, and new brands were developed (for

example: the deep freezing industry).

The level of food consumption also reflects the progress that has been achieved in the Hungarian food industry. For example, Hungarian calorie consumption may be considered as the maximum under our climatic conditions. Even the calorie consumption per head of the most developed countries does not surpass the Hungarian level.

Finally, a word should be said of Hungarian agricultural and food exports. Hungary takes up 1.1 per cent of the world food trade. Though in itself this appears to be moderate, it is significant in relation to the area and the population of Hungary. During the past three decades considerable changes have taken place in the structure of our food exports.

	1938	1968
Animals, animal products	43	47
Vegetables and fruits, fresh and processed	5	28
Cereals	29	1
Other crop products, sugar etc.	23	24

Horticultural exports have been increased primarily to Eastern and annual products to Western markets. The share of processed exports has increased considerably, too. The share of unprocessed products exported was 66 per cent in 1938; by 1968 this decreased to 34 per cent.

Hungarian food exports to Western countries have doubled since 1960. Trade between Hungary and the United Kingdom has not reached this level but it is steadily increasing. We hope that this will continue, in accordance with the long-term trade agreement (over five years) signed on February 28, 1968. Nearly half of Hungarian exports to the United Kingdom consist of food exports which cover, in differing quantities, our entire export range. Out of this large list the following should be mentioned: the traditional exports—wheat, salmon, paprika, etc.; canned food varieties—tomato puree, vegetable and fruit preserves, meat preserves, bacon and butter, fresh and dried vegetable varieties such as onions, fruit and, last but not least, fiery Hungarian wines.

Drying paprika in Kalocsa



A dialogue twelve years long

by Ivan Boldizsar

Editor, New Hungarian Quarterly

As the editor of the New Hungarian Quarterly, I have frequently been to England in the past 10 years. New friends usually ask me what the paper is like and why they ought to read it. As a rule I tell them there is no need. Why after all should one keep informed about a country that is hardly bigger than Wales, a country whose population would easily fit into the GLC. There must surely be more important things to do in this world.

Do not read the New Hungarian Quarterly, is what I usually say, unless you truly want to know what is happening in our country. Hungary is right at the centre of Europe, much closer to the centre than you think, especially since the international press (and not only the economic press) has been full of news and commentaries connected with the Hungarian economic reforms.

We are bringing out the New Hungarian Quarterly because we are convinced that whatever happens in Europe touches and interests every European. The experiment which has been going on in Hungary for 10 years

not only in economic life but also in politics in society and in culture, is an experiment which the Western press usually calls "liberalisation" but which we prefer to call a deepening of democratic processes. The discussions and debates it arouses, the difference it will make if it succeeds, the breakthrough in the whole of Socialist thinking certainly matter to every European, and also to those outside our continent.

Whoever wants to keep fully informed on these discussions and changes should once in a while read the New Hungarian Quarterly.

My British friends usually think I am joking when I say these things, though I am very serious indeed, and so are all of us who write and edit the New Hungarian Quarterly. It happens to be an Hungarian custom to express the most serious thoughts in a slightly ironical manner. So I'll continue.

It is not worth reading the New Hungarian Quarterly unless you want to know how the present generation of Hungarian musicians coped with their

father complex, the overwhelming legacy of Bartók and Kodály; or what the country that gave Szilárd Wigner, von Neumann to the world is doing in mathematics and physics; or what György Lukács said and wrote about philosophy and aesthetics, existence and contemporary literature; or what they are doing in the way of university reform, or public building, historical research, archaeology, or films—Miklós Jancsó—for instance.

When the first number of the New Hungarian Quarterly was being prepared 11 years ago, we were never sure if there was going to be a No. 2. Editing an English-language magazine in a non-English speaking country is a difficult venture involving risks in any case, but it seemed particularly venturesome in Hungary in 1960. We were uncertain of our reception in those countries where English is the mother tongue or the official language. We could not know whether any sympathy would be accorded to the ideas and aims which we put in these

words in the first number: "What aim could be more significant than that of promoting mutual knowledge and deeper understanding among the nations? This aim, amid all the dangers and threats of the nuclear age, implies confidence in peace, attachment to life and respect for man."

In every country which the New Hungarian Quarterly reached, and especially in Britain, conditions were ripe for mutual understanding and—to use a now fashionable, almost outworn term—dialogue, just as they were in Hungary. The ice age of the Cold War was then receding and now, as the journal enters its twelfth year, the editorial staff entertains the hope that perhaps the existence of the New Hungarian Quarterly has also contributed to making the sheet of ice thinner by an inch or two.

Analysing the problems and achievements of a society in the process of transformation we feel that we have succeeded in arousing the interest of the intellectuals of many countries, not only in Hungary but also in the possi-

bilities of peaceful coexistence. At the same time—overstatement being a stock national trait of small nations—the editors of the Quarterly have sought to guard against an excess of adjectives, avoid superlatives, and have tried generally to show ourselves for what we are.

The editing of this periodical obliges us to try to view ourselves from the outside, through the eyes of the foreign reader. We have gained much useful experience and self-knowledge by weighing everything on a delicate balance before deciding on what should go in, and what should be left out of each number.

This means that we have endeavoured to contribute to the discussion of the primary issues of our age, whether in philosophy, literature, politics, and spheres that currently engage the attention of people in general, and intellectuals in particular, of the five continents. This is how the New Hungarian Quarterly is written and edited, and these are the aims it serves.



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HUNGARY

a special report on trade, industry, and tourism

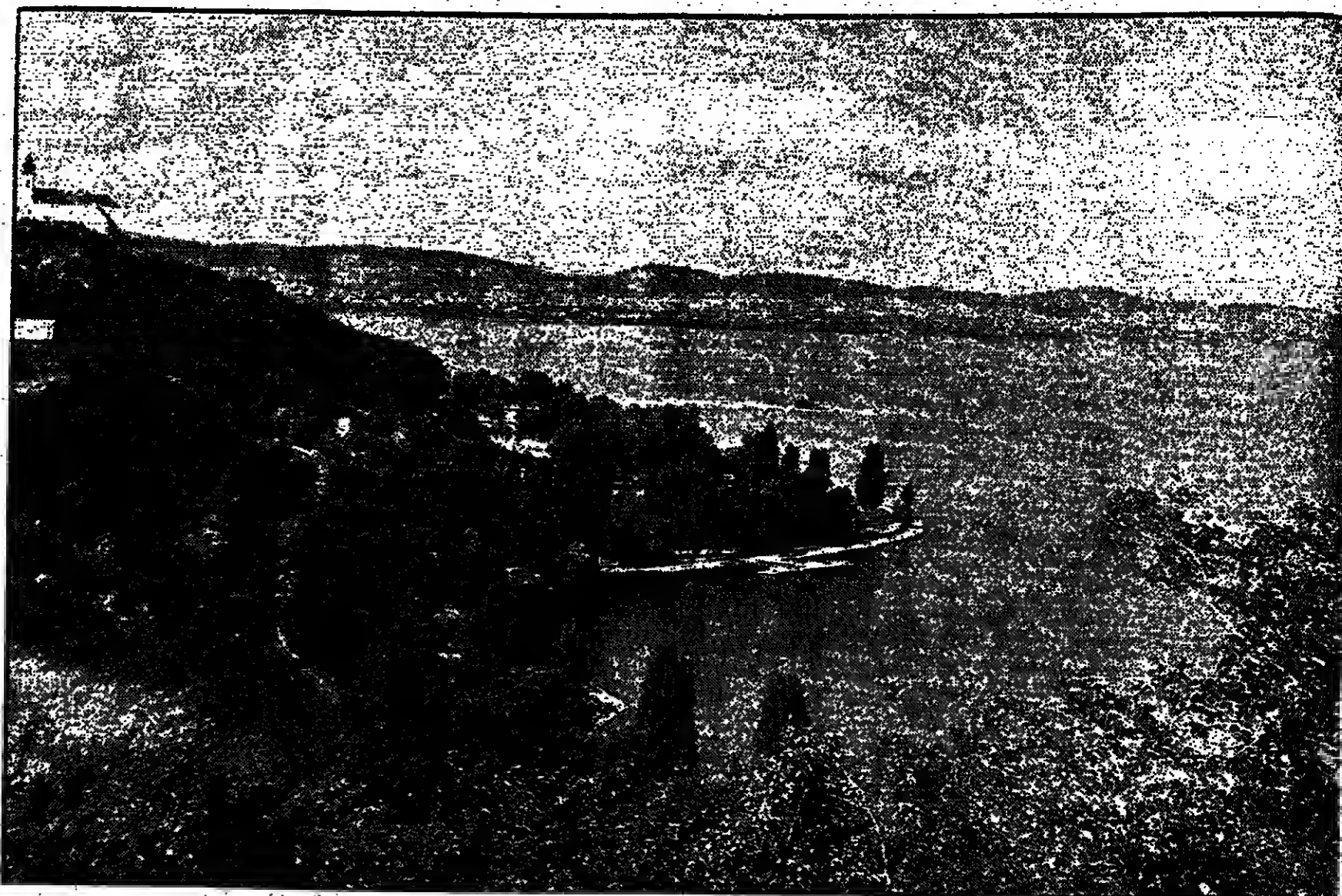


Above: Vajdahunyad Castle, Budapest

Above right: Lake Balaton

Right: Fishermen's Bastion, Budapest

Bottom: Rounding up horses on the Puszta



Warm hearts and wide vistas

MICHAEL LAKE ON TOURISM

HUNGARIAN hospitality is no joke. It is full-blooded and full-time. I was required because of failure to book four weeks in advance to move from the Duna Intercontinental (TWA money, Hungarian management and cuisine) where the service was impeccable, to a private room in an apartment where the landlady's service was intense. Never have I been forced such breakfasts.

The children from the infant school outside my window chanting their nursery songs awoke me with delight every morning.

The great majority of tourists in Hungary come from the other Eastern block countries, yet such is the volume of Hungary's trade with her Comecon partners that tourism is but a fraction of the value of her total exports. But holidaymakers from the West account for 8 per cent of her total exports to the West and the numbers are expanding yearly.

Of course Hungary cannot compete with the seaside attractions of the West, but IBUSZ, the state tourist office, does not particularly want to. The trade is expanding roughly in equilibrium with the overall economy and the main aim is to be able to cope efficiently with the demand.

This is difficult because of a heavy strain on the construction industry, so that even if the main hotel groups have the money they must queue for their contracts. It is also difficult to train sufficient staff to man them adequately, though there is now a college of catering to produce managers capable of maintaining standards which certainly do compete with those in Western countries.

Budapest spirit

IBUSZ sells B and B—Budapest and Balaton, the lake to the south-west which in this land-locked country is a godsend. There is no difficulty in filling the total hotel and lodge capacity in either place. Budapest hotels are supplemented by motor hotels around the outskirts and by private landladies and around Lake Balaton there is high-grade camping.

Budapest is a difficult place to leave. Of all the capitals of Europe—I have stayed in nearly all of them—it is one of my favourites. It has spirit. It has the oldest and the newest undergrounds in Europe, increasingly gay shops, and those fading but charming relics of another age, the espresso bars. Tea-time in the Vorosmarty Café, with its chandeliers and porcelain coffee machine, chatting dreamily in arm-chairs over endless ices, coffees, past-

ries, and cognac, is a splendid way to approach the evening.

There are so many restaurants, and by Western standards dangerously cheap, that one can spend the whole time plotting one's gastronomic downfall. Indeed IBUSZ offers a complete holiday based either on eating or cooking. What you do après-cook is uncertain but you are not forced to eat your own results.

Above all, Budapest has spectacular vistas. As everyone knows, the city is divided by the Danube; and from Buda, the hilly side which suffered so much at the end of the Second World War, you can look steeply down on the river and the business-industrial and commercial centre of Pest, with its suburbs disappearing into the haze.

Lake Balaton is naturally the holiday honeypot. The fast freeway from Budapest gives good access and, if you have time, you should drive through some of the nearby towns and villages—Szekeferhervar, Veszprem, and Zirc. In these lovely mellow old towns I visited five Baroque churches on a Sunday morning, all of them well filled.

The first churches were Roman. Then came the Tartars who destroyed them. The next line of churches were Gothic, and they lasted until the Turks destroyed them as they rampaged over much of Central Europe. Today's heavy ornamental Baroque is a little overwhelming, but the extremes of weather have done much to soften the exteriors and blend them into their surroundings.

At Zirc we walked through a large thickly wooded estate, so green and unutterably peaceful that it needed determination to return to the village world outside.

Lake Balaton is warm, its shallow waters shimmering in the sun. It is surrounded by fine spas and good hotels, most of them built low so as not to spoil the skyline (the Hungarians hate the few new tall blocks) and by reeds which team with birdlife. The lake is full of carp and pike-perch and there is licensed fishing.

The Hungarians go there in droves, pounding along the motorway, diving into the water, lying spreadeagled on the beaches, fishing, or promenading among the beautiful glades. Foreigners go there, too, of course, but for foreigners Hungary has other things to offer.

Hungary is also developing her medicinal spas which, under expert medical supervision, provide several types of cures. If the spas can be developed fully the short Hungarian tourist season will have been significantly expanded.

There are the old historic towns of the western border near Austria, and the wine-growing areas of Tokaj and Eger where tourists may pick the grapes in autumn. Then there are "hobby towns." For instance you can ride on horseback for 10 days, staying in converted castles or farmhouses, for about £75 all-in. If you get sore, you can retire to one of the accompanying horsedrawn carriages.

You can spend your holiday on a stud farm, where the Hungarians breed their splendid horses, for £4 a day, all-in, with lessons, and, of course, endless gypsy violin accompaniment. You can go bird-watching, or fishing, or make a walking tour.

For me, the Puszta, the Great Hungarian Plain, is among the most beautiful places on earth. As this supplement appears the wheat will be golden, but when I passed by it was just ripening. There are wide fields of wheat, corn, and barley, flowing in the warm wind, speckled or ablaze with poppies, and sometimes fringed blue with cornflowers.

Great horsemen

The old peasants are dying and the young are leaving but the little farmhouses, white washed and thatched with reed, stand serene. Around them, among the trees, and in the ponds, you see flocks of geese, ducks, and platoons of hens, all with their young; storks flapping low over the grain and marshes searching for frogs and mice; and pheasants pecking at their summer harvest.

The Hungarians here, the Magyars, are great horsemen and at Bagac we were treated to a touristic, but nevertheless dramatic display of horsemanship. One man riding two horses standing up, flat out across the plain: three horsemen driving a herd of horses streaming past our feet, clucking and shining.

We wandered among the horses when they were standing, elbowing through them, and stuffing the foals sugar as they stumbled about us, nuzzling and blowing and treading on us. We had to wrestle them away when they refused to let us through. Then we rode the bigger horses bareback, in romantic disregard of our limitations.

Hungary has an unusual magic. The people know how to live, in romantic, or rather defiant disregard of their limitations. The tourist who does not feel this has no business being in the country, but that is his loss.



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daily in 1971

Radical rash

Jim Dean: San Francisco, Thursday

Four years of trying unsuccessfully to thin the system, radical Berkeley pulled off a coup election this week. It has left many wondering whether it is better in the old hen radicals ranted ayed outside the

its first meeting last he council has been national news. It was ley that the student began with the Free Movement of 1964, vorries some muni- is that the Berkeley is the beginning of a age of radical involve- local politics.

he silent American some of the least t happenings in the council have been urrying. At its first the three new rad- igned to stand and the. Pledge of ce to the flag, which parts of America is as motherhood, but edicals was not just a but with its talks of ion indivisible" was t untrue. At the meeting the cere- abolished.

he radicals wanted to emissaries to the ce talks and also a eaty with North and Vietnam. That reso- lled but won the commendation from magazine for involv- in such a crucial ional issue.

Our deadlock

two most important planks in the platform — com- control of the police ition of the present enager's system of — remain stalled r-four deadlock in the At the same time three radicals — two lass black layers and housewife — were

a fourth radical, Mitchell, who was on the council, moved mayor. This left a on the eight-member which the radicals to fill with Rick radical student who the highest number of the 30 unse- candidates and who mayor would give ve-four majority. The uncillors oppose the pent and the seat left vacant until the tion. Without a clear any reform by the of Edward Kallgren, democrat who has dy to support them social issues.

erican standards, the eley council was far liberal but it had to pass a methadone programme and had down hard on panning anyone from in vailists and appro- arrest of 700 last year on mari- lages.

first month the new has authorised a ethadone rehabilita- gramme for heroin passed a resolution ie the police to con- "real crime" and mass arrests of authorised a sub- outh hostels to help accommodation for and gave a subsidy first time to a street ere addicts on "bad

LARRIET WYNTER at to disprove the m that there can't ing new for antique and she is doing it objects like a IV brain surgeon's a simple though horse-bleeder. a boost to palates by porcelain and jade.

Wynter is bringing instruments to the House. Antiques Market Survey each opened yesterday. time Britain has rettably unheeding a scientific instru- that nowadays the are more keen on en than the English selves, and about 80 of all buyers are or Continental.

antique collectors lind spot about the al." There is a pre- n with porcelain in try which has shut rthing else," said ter amidst her tale- stants and surgical ts. There may even a demonstration of a snobbism yester- the organisers of resented the Prime who opened it, with True Blue for Ever might have pre- pocket sextant from ter's wares.

ench collect scienti- with a comparative inexplicable except Miss who keeps a special in the King's Road, right in her "The French are

lungespo. Hunga- for Fairs and dapest Interme- ibitions in Hung- Exhibitions abou- lised Shows abou- d Showrooms abou-

EXP

PHOTOGRAPH BY

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trips" can go without any questions being asked.

The city budget is now being examined. The radicals will produce their alternative people's budget next week, which is expected to slash the present police appropriation of £1.7 million — almost one fifth of the budget — and distribute more to health and poverty programmes. The £10,000 grant to the Chamber of Commerce has been marked for the axe and new taxes will be proposed.

Unable to unsettle the city manager or the police, the radicals have talked of "arranging a salary adjustment for the officers — say a cut to five dollars a year." They do not have the votes to accomplish this, but the proposals have outraged the establishment.

Michael Culbert, editor of the local daily, believes the budget will end in a deadlock, forcing the state to intervene or stampeding the liberal democrats into mounting a recall partition campaign. They are not interested in the Berkeley community in they just want to create a revolutionary showcase. Their proposals for rent control and new employment agencies were all right, but look at their other proposals: nationalising utilities, lowering the permitted age of drinking and smoking to 10, and allowing homosexuals to adopt children. The two blacks are carpathians. Neither has lived here for more than two years.

Councillor D'Army Bailey, a black civil rights attorney who graduated from Yale, says residency is unimportant. "If you are black, you are black. I am not trying to represent all Berkeley. We are here to help the poor, the black, the young and the students. I know who elected me."

Decentralisation

Bailey wants to replace the city manager with a decentralised system of administration in which control would pass to neighbourhood councils. William Hanley, the city manager, has refused to resign and every week is now subjected to intense questioning by Bailey and his fellow radicals with the aim of forcing him to resign. Hanley, a liberal Democrat, is recognised as one of the nation's best city managers and would have little difficulty finding an alternative job. But even if he leaves, the system remains and four councillors are opposed to changing it.

Lee Bach, an organiser who helped forge the coalition between the white radicals and black citizens believes the council is the beginning of a new movement in radical politics. "The kids are no longer alienated from the council. There is a feeling that this is their own. They are uninterested in state or national politics, but they are always stopping me on the street and asking me about the council. This is going to spread."

Kallgren believes the radicals will secure a majority at the next election. "They won last time because there were too many liberal Democrats dividing the votes. There will be just as many liberal Democrats fighting for a place next time, and there will be even more radical supporters. By then, 18-year-olds will probably be able to vote in local elections."

JOE GORMLEY, the tough little Lancashire miner, with a wavy tuft of grey hair, and a voice as hard as the pits around Wigan and St Helens where he has spent nearly 30 years of his working life underground, was elected yesterday to the presidency of the National Union of Mineworkers.

It was an expected victory. The result was fairly close, as it usually is in NUM elections. Mr Gormley polled 117,883 votes. His only rival, Mr Mick McGahey, president of the Scottish miners, managed 82,883, which put the Lancashire miner ahead by more than 24,000 votes. This puts Mr Gormley into one of the most powerful seats in the trade union movement, which as a youthful 54 next birthday, he need not relinquish until he is 65.

No NUM election lacks drama and this one has been no exception. It has been the customary Right versus Left battle. Gormley, a friendly, hardworking secretary of the Lancashire miners, with a seat on the Labour Party's

KEITH HARPER interviews Joe Gormley, right, the new president of the mineworkers' union, and assesses the effects of his election

Top of the pit

national executive, has been the champion of the Right. McGahey, though a member of the Communist Party, has not fought on this narrow front, but represented the Left generally. His immediate gesture as the loser was to congratulate Gormley during the NUM executive and to buy him a pint in the union pub behind Euston Road.

It has not been the easiest fight for Gormley. There has been carping and criticism at the way the presidential election has been conducted. It began after three former trustees of the union sent a dossier to the Director of Public Prosecutions on

allegations concerning the misappropriation of union cards and funds. It ended last week when the 13-man executive of the North-west area of the NUM unanimously condemned the actions of individuals who had carried out "a scurrilous attack" against union officials. More important, perhaps, police found no evidence of criminal offences.

By electing Gormley the membership has carried on the tradition of having a Left and Right winger at the head of the union. Gormley will now be joining forces with Lawrence Daly, the left-wing general secretary of the NUM,

who replaced Bill Paynter, a member of the Communist Party, several years ago. Ironically it was Daly who defeated Gormley in the general elections. Today Gormley is probably in a more powerful position. As president he becomes the union's chief negotiator while Daly remains the administrator.

What will happen to Gormley now? Will he retain his seat on the Labour Party's national executive or is he looking for a place on the TUC general council? Nothing has yet been decided, but it seems that he is anxious to remain on the party executive, where he will become

chairman by 1974, a possible election year. In fact, Gormley has not got much time for the way the TUC works. "I won't endear myself to Vic Feather, but it's more like a talking shop. People come away from the TUC and go back to their own unions and they take no notice of what has been decided at Congress House. It's the union that matters." It will be up to the NUM executive to decide, but the most likely outcome is that Gormley will stick with Transport House and Daly will get on the general council as a replacement for Sir Sidney Ford, the retiring NUM president.



Gormley has been the ideal Labour Party man. If ever Transport House need someone to tackle a difficult job they send for Joe. It was he who headed the inquiry into Desmond Donnelly's Pembrokehire seat, and it was he who led in to the Common Market debate at the Labour Party conference last year with a special "sitting on the fence" eulogy prepared by Transport House.

On wages, Gormley personally does not favour overall flat increases. As a man who worked at 11 different pits — "I always went where the money was" — he still favours some kind of incentive payments.

He won't settle in the South: "I've got my bungalow back in Bolton I want to keep." Quite obviously, his union and Labour Party work is his life, though he gardens and watches a little rugby league. For a man, however, who was still working on the pit face until 13 years ago, Mr Gormley's rise to the top of the trade union ladder has been fairly rapid.

CONSERVATIVE Party

managers must be wondering in retrospect whether it was a very good idea to make Sir Arthur Vere Harvey a life peer at this moment. The gesture has caused a byelection in a good old Tory seat which it would be unthinkable for the party to lose, a seat where, at least until now, socialism has made no progress to 26 years.

The idea must have seemed all right to Mr Heath at the time he thought of it. Macclesfield has always been as safe as houses. But with the Bromsgrove disaster fresh in his mind and the knowledge that the country remains sceptical about his enthusiasm for the Common Market, he could be forgiven for wishing that Sir Arthur, however deserving, had been left to wait a few more months before giving up his tenancy at Macclesfield.

Carelessness

To lose Bromsgrove was unfortunate, to lose Macclesfield would look like carelessness. Conservatism here is of a rare vintage these days. It has to do not so much with party politics but with a long-established sense of the order of things, a deep-rooted suspicion that "socialism" is synonymous with unseemliness.

Macclesfield itself, though it contains less than a half of the constituency's electorate of 74,000 is one of the few remaining bastions of the working-class Tory. Divorced from Manchester and Lancashire by 17 miles and a way of life that remains stubbornly parochial in outlook, it is cut off from the east by the Pennine moors and from its county town of Chester by a vast agricultural plain with which it has little in common.

It has its roots in old-fashioned liberalism, and, though time and economics have wrought changes, recent generations grew up on Methodist churches and Co-op shops. You shopped at the Co-op and voted Tory. You laughed at Red Ellen Wilkinson from afar, mistrusted Nye Bevan for his random tongue, longed for a Liberal revival but settled realistically for a party that can "put the country first" and offer you a dis-



Creating a status blow

DENNIS JOHNSON reports from Macclesfield, where the awarding of a life peerage to Sir Arthur Vere Harvey has caused a byelection which could enable the Labour Party to make its first advance for 26 years in one of the last remaining bastions of working-class Toryism.

tinguished, reliable looking figure as your MP.

Macclesfield made silk, which was an independent thing to do, and except in the character of its mills the town has nothing in common with the cotton valleys to the north. Today, with many mills closed and others given over to synthetic fibres, Macclesfield has ICI Pharmaceuticals and the Geigy chemical firm on its industrial estate, but the more new people come in, the more they are absorbed by the

ambiance of relative isolation.

Even so the Labour vote is substantial. The strange thing is that it has hardly changed since the war. In the 1945 landslide, when Sir Arthur, then an unknown RAF officer, was first elected, Labour polled 20,442. In the 1966 landslide it polled 20,533, a difference of 111. Last year, the Labour vote dropped to 19,571, which was just about as low as it has ever been since the war. Sir Arthur, now Lord Harvey, was re-

elected with a majority of 10,452 and 55 per cent of the vote. Labour would need a swing of 9.5 per cent at the byelection to win the seat.

In spite of trends elsewhere in the country, the forces at Macclesfield still seem ranged against them. In Macclesfield itself, the Conservatives remain in overwhelming control of the borough council. In Bollington nearby they were so confident of retaining their overall position that they did not even contest two established Conservative seats and these were the only two which Labour gained. In Congleton, at the southern end of the constituency, the parties are more evenly matched, with 13 Conservatives, three Independents and 12 Labour.

Village strongholds

The outlying villages, increasingly sought after by commuters, offer little comfort for Labour. Prestbury is reputedly one of the richest villages in the North. Poynton, Disley, Adlington, Nether Alderley, Garswood, and Piddington, and half a dozen other villages, together making up about 20,000 of the constituency's electorate, are all regarded as safe Conservative strongholds.

Mr Charles Legh, the Conservative constituency chairman, awaits the bye-election writ at fifteenth-century Adlington Hall while growing plans to be bought by his 10,000 summer visitors. It is expected, when the time comes, that two former high sheriffs of the county, Sir Geoffrey Sparrow, at Birtles Old Hall, and Sir William Mather, at Whirley Hall, will also emerge to help in the campaign. It could even be that Sir Walter Bromley Davenport, the former MP for neighbouring Knutsford, will also come out of retirement at Capethorne Hall to save the party he loves.

The Conservative candidate, Mr Nicholas Winterton, a common market sceptic, is expected to be seated on Monday night. His selection, though unexpected by outside observers, may turn out to have been tactically clever. Waverers can vote for him whether they are for or against the Common Market. On the one hand they would be supporting the Government and on the other Mr Winterton. If there had to be a byelection at all, that is probably how Macclesfield would prefer it.

MISCELLANY

Osborn judgment

ONE OF Nader's Raiders is on his way to work with the Consumers' Association in London for three months. He is William Osborn, a 26-year-old lawyer who joined Ralph Nader's Centre for Responsive Law in Washington a year ago. He has made something of a name for himself by taking on the giant (well, thirty-first largest in the United States) Union Carbide Corporation and forcing it to modify its polluting ways.

Osborn is coming in exchange for Charles Medawar, who has been which? researcher for the past five years and is going to take a look at Nader's methods. No one quite knows what Osborn wants to do here—Nader's centre is as responsive as it might be when it comes to answering letters.

It's possible to make a good guess though. The Union Carbide row came as a surprise to many, because the company had a carefully-fostered image of corporate responsibility and did not expect to be caught out pumping soot and fly ash into the air. There are plenty of large companies, monopolies, conglomerates and cartels which could do with a quick romp—for profiteering, or polluting.

Off choler

OGDEN NASH was ill a lot of the time during his later years, and spent several months in and out of hospital before his death last month. Which might explain one of the themes which pops up throughout his work—sick-room humour.

André Deutsch is now going through the proofs of a collection of Nash's unhealthy thoughts, for publication.

Pictures and Robert Wise," they said, "wish to deny completely suggestions of official pressure in regard to the withdrawal of the film 'The Andromeda Strain' and take this opportunity to confirm that in the light of certain facts it is not the right time to withdraw it. The film is a 'nature'." Yesterday the same "announcement" appeared as an advert in the London evening papers.

What is it all about? Miscellany got on the action line and asked Universal Pictures. "We don't know," said the man said, "but it is purely an advertising campaign. We are asking anybody from the press who rings up to hold up saying this until the campaign is finished. We like to think it is keeping commuters happy. There are still three more posters to go up, carrying the story forward."

"A" for Andromeda. "A" for advertising. "A" for effort.

● MISCELLANY'S Christmas-craze longshot (or, Why Didn't We Buy Shares in the Whirler-Sound Corporation?). The Fairies (Peter Brook's production of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" which opened at the Aldwych last night—may be seen carrying three-foot-long flexible tubes looking like vacuum cleaner hoses. They are "Free-Kas." When they are saved, they make resonant noises, a harmonic series with a fundamental C, actually). New York's latest rage. To hear one is to want one.

Beaton path

LIKE ALL newspapermen, and particularly defence correspondents, Leonard Beaton, who died on Wednesday, chafed at the often insecure position of a particular by governments. He had his own method of demonstrating to officialdom that its procedures might usefully be re-examined.

Beaton spent hours of his time to the Guardian and over the fine print of Hansard and the American Congressional Record filtering the more obscure written answers and Senate hearings. As he accumulated a fund of information on a particular project, he would telephone the official spokesmen to ask for minute details of various bits of military hardware.

"Sorry, old boy," was the almost inevitable reply, but that's all top secret." Beaton would then inquire whether any legal action was contemplated against the official reports which had already given the information. After a while the civil service gave up the struggle and would come clean—often with information that had not yet been published.

But revenge was sweet. An enterprising builder went to the rival Social Democratic headquarters and collected a couple of dozen posters bearing the slogan: "We support the SPD." They were smuggled in and displayed from the Christian Democrats' building, which is costing about £2.4 million, and dwarfs the British Embassy next door.

An hour later, 128 letters arrived from the CDU treasurer, Kurt Schmücker, each addressed "Dear Builder," and each containing a 20-mark note (£2.28). Even then, he forgot 47 heating, electrical and sanitary engineers — and had to rush round a second delivery for them.



Antique hay

Dennis Barker on fads and fakes for collectors

supposed to be the most intelligent people in the world. Their libraries are supposed to be the most important rooms in the house, whereas it would be our drawing rooms. Scientific instruments can be seen as a sort of extension to the library."

Quite a far-reaching extension, too, and one that requires concentrated study now that the fakers are entering the business with considerable ingenuity. Faked astrolabes, devices consisting of brass discs rather smaller than tea-saucers, for telling the stars are right for prayers—have become so valuable that the Oxford Science Museum has had to adopt anti-fake measures. Quite recently a

suspicious-looking gentleman who asked to see photographs of an astrolabe was provided with a "doctored" photograph, showing an astrolabe with the disguised wording on it: "This is a fake, copied from an example in the Oxford Museum." A wise precaution, as a rare example of an astrolabe on Miss Wynter's stand is priced at £1,450—the most expensive item of her display.

Collectors, especially foreign ones, are proliferating much faster than the available material, with the result that prices are rising sharply. It is still possible to get a pocket microscope for £25 and finely calibrated rulers for about the same

sum, but telescopes are magnifying their own prices as well as the subjects viewed—there is one at £695 at the fair.

Scientific instruments and similar bygoners are, in fact, the growth area of the antique market which generally, in spite of popular myth, is not quite so bouncy as it once was. "It has been very good for a long time, and now it is not quite so good," was the chairman of the executive committee, Mr Denis Wrey, very fairly put it (adding, out of earshot of the Prime Minister, that a Labour Government was best for the antique business because then people had less confidence in money and so bought goods that would appreciate in value).

Late night Lib

John Fairhall on freedom to eat

A WOMEN'S LIB attack in the early hours of yesterday on a Golders Green snack bar that refused to serve unaccompanied women after midnight has brought to light a bigger target. The women still disagree with the snack bar management but now they are also getting ready to protest against the legislation that persuaded the management to introduce the after midnight rule.

In the past a number of late night snack bar managers have been fined for serving prostitutes. When they have asked in court how they are expected to tell a prostitute from any other woman customer they have been told that it is their affair.

It was to protect themselves against the risk of such prosecutions that Empire Catering, who run the snack bar in Finchley Road, Golders Green, brought in the rule about no unaccompanied woman after midnight.

"Our sympathies are with women's lib but they should not protest at our Wimpy establishments but in the House of Commons to get the law changed," a member of Empire Catering said yesterday.

Mrs Sheila Taylor, who led the group which challenged the snack bar rule said last night: "I have never heard about this legislation before. It seems astonishing and we shall have to see what we can

do about it. But I still disagree with the rule. It means that all women are being penalised because prostitutes sometimes operate after midnight."

Stone's "Justices Manual" provides the information that under the Town Police Clauses Act, 1847, section 35, amended by the Criminal Justice Act, 1967, "Every person keeping any house, shop, room, or other place of public resort for the sale or consumption of refreshments of any kind who knowingly suffers common prostitutes or reputed thieves to assemble and continue on his premises can be fined up to £20.

Obviously the risk of being publicised in reports of court proceedings as a place where prostitutes gathered would make management want to avoid the risk of prosecution, quite apart from the fines.

When the "Justices Manual" extract was read over to Mrs Taylor, she commented that a manager was at liberty to refuse anybody. If he thought women were prostitutes he could ask them to leave. "To be logical you would need a rule banning men, to avoid the risk of being prosecuted for allowing reputed thieves to assemble."

The Women's Liberation Workshop is organising a session on women and the law and last night promised to investigate the workings of the Town Police Clauses Act

tion in September under the title "Bedriders." Locally divided into sections, such as "Verses for those in perpetual motion/Twixt the Kleenex and the calamine lotion."

Overall an unusual mourning undertone to his work becomes apparent.

Remember: I'm old too soon, yet young too long; Could Swift himself have planned a droller? I Time's vitae conturbate me;

Another day, another dolor.

Nash wrote in his introduction: "We are all obsolescent; shall I be called psychoniac simply because I am more obsolescent than most?"

Yellow peril

"A" FOR ANDROMEDA. "A" for what else? Towards the end of last month posters sprouted on London Tube stations advertising a new film, "The Andromeda Strain" (killer virus from outer space wiping out American desert township, etc.). Across each poster was a yellow sticker proclaiming: "Withdrawn until further notice."

Last week, new yellow posters, smudgedly printed to give an impression of haste, took their place. "Universal

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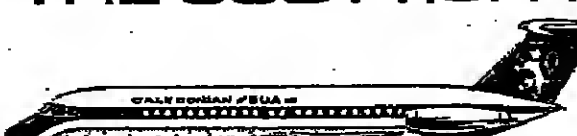
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Crisis forces First Fin. to sell Oceanic

By STEWART FLEMING

A crisis precipitated by the imminent repayment of a £700,000 loan due to the now bankrupt Vehicle and General Insurance is forcing First Finsbury Trust to sell for cash the Oceanic unit trusts.

The purchaser is Triumph Investment Trust, a financial conglomerate which is making its first sortie into unit trust management. With its insurance interests to back up the development it is a logical move for Triumph.

So far for the third time in little more than a year the 80,000 investors in the Oceanic funds are to see the management of their £17½ millions of savings change hands.

The last time was in April, when in a bizarre deal, Eastern Produce, a Jessel Securities offshoot, bought effective management control of First Finsbury when it purchased a 27 per cent equity holding from the Hodge Group.

Cash needed

Two weeks later it was announced that Jessel Securities was to take control of the unit trusts. But Mr Konrad Legg, managing director of Eastern Produce said yesterday that Jessel was only prepared to pay for the unit trusts in a mixture of cash and shares. "We needed cash to repay the loan to the V and G liquidator by the end of the month and therefore accepted the Triumph offer," he said.

Eastern Produce is anxious to sell the Oceanic trusts not only because of the loan repayment now coming due, but also because they have been loss-making. Mr Legg said that last year the Oceanic management companies lost £150,000, and loss is budgeted for in the current year. Triumph is paying £700,000 in cash for the unit trusts, but taking into account losses and working capital requirements the total purchase price is more than £300,000.

A further move to improve the liquid position of First Finsbury—the sale of property worth £1.2 millions is believed to be under way.

News of the unit trust deal

Arab oil countries fall out

Arab unity has been severely strained by the breakdown in Kuwait of the meeting of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries, according to the "Wall Street Journal."

The failure of OPEC's seventh ministerial council meeting, which ended earlier this week, could threaten political stability in the Persian Gulf. It may also mark the end of plans for joint undertakings by Arab oil-producing nations in tanker fleets, refineries, and service stations.

OPEC members are Saudi Arabia, Libya, Kuwait, Algeria, Abu Dhabi, Bahrain, Dubai and Qatar. Those eight nations produce more than a quarter of the world's oil supply and hold more than half the world's proven oil reserves in the ground.

Major disputes

The meeting broke up over three major disputes: whether to admit Iraq as an OPEC member; how OPEC should support Algeria in its oil dispute with France; and what attitude OPEC should take concerning the European Communities.

"We hope the organisation will continue to exist in order to achieve its objectives," said Saudi Arabia's Oil Minister, Ali Yamani, after the break-up of the meeting.

But other sources indicate the collapse was so complete that doubts exist about the organisation's continued existence.

Following the angry meeting, A. M. Suhail Sadawi, secretary-general of the group, resigned. In March Mr Sadawi outlined in a New York speech plans by the organisation to set up this month Arab Tanker Co, a joint venture of all eight nations. He predicted it would be running its own tankers before the end of the year.

Mr Sadawi also said then that the group would form a second company to build refineries and service stations and to engage in exploration, and a third company to raise capital for internationally supplementing contributions from oil tax revenues of the member countries. A fourth OPEC company was to build a tanker repair dry dock in the Persian Gulf.

Standard's Operation Widemouth

STANDARD telephones and cables is to supply a £22 million transatlantic cable that will more than double the total circuit capacity of the existing seven cables.

The system, Contat 2, was ordered by the GPO and Canadian Overseas Telecommunications. It will be able to carry 1,840 simultaneous telephone conversations. Terminals will be at Widemouth Bay, Cornwall, and Halifax, Nova Scotia, 2,800 miles apart. The system is to be ready for service in early 1974.

STC recently announced a £10 million order for a submarine cable between Spain and Brazil.

Bank warning on price explosion

THERE MAY have been some recent back to the rate at which wages and salaries are rising, but they are still growing very fast, says the Bank of England in its quarterly bulletin, and it warns that companies are showing an increasing reluctance to keep prices down at the expense of their profit margins.

"Instead they seem ready both to increase prices more rapidly than in the past and to reduce their labour force," the report says. "Unless additions to wage and salary costs can be restrained prices are likely to continue to rise almost as steeply as in recent months, with implications for the growth in real income. The prospects for output would not be encouraging in such conditions."

This backing for the Treasury doctrine that rising wages are depressing the economy implies that official forecasts of growth prospects have again been revised downwards. The Budget growth forecasts, it now appears, depended to some extent on a hope that wage

increases would moderate—a hope repeated by the Chancellor more recently. The Bank seems less hopeful—as did the National Institute of Economic and Social Research in its recent forecast. The NIESR made the point that the recent slowdown in the rate of wage increases was due to the fact that fewer people have obtained increases so far this year than last, and argued that since settlements appeared to be as high as ever, it would be dangerous to base such hopes on the idea that the interval between settlements was now growing longer.

The Bank argues that the prospect of growth will be improved if the rate of wage escalation can be brought down, but does not argue, as it frequently has in the past, that an incomes policy is required to achieve this. Its new reticence probably reflects fact rather than a change of view.

"The Bank disclosed that an 'unprecedented' £1,248-million worth of gilt-edged

securities were sold to the public in the first quarter. Building societies and insurance companies bought a large slice of these stocks, with banks and discount houses also heavy purchasers. Overseas investors were less in evidence compared with the previous quarter although their purchases were larger than average."

It says the gilt-edged market was considerably quieter in April after the cut in Bank rate. Official sales of gilts built up again in May during the currency crisis on hopes of a further cut in UK interest rates.

But the new proposals on credit control announced just under a month ago damped these hopes. The review remarks with relief that the market has digested this shock calmly.

The Bank also releases—three months earlier than usual—statistics on the UK's external assets and liabilities at the end of 1970.

These show that our net asset liability position proved by over £1,000 mil-

lions during the year. The total assets the UK held abroad rose from £31,065 millions to £34,705 millions while our total overseas liabilities climbed from £28,470 millions to £31,005 millions.

Assets held abroad by the private sector increased nearly £3,500 millions to stand at £32,190 millions. Official reserves rose £135 millions to £1,173 millions.

But while gross assets of the private sector grew rapidly, private liabilities overseas grew even faster, so that in spite of the appreciation of foreign investments, the net asset position of the private sector fell by £580 millions to £27,070 millions.

In the same period the net liabilities of the government and the public sector, including the assets in reserves, improved by £1,880 millions, so that the net asset position of the UK economy as a whole improved by £1,105 millions to £2,700 millions.

These figures go some, but not all, the way to show how a good part of the official repayment of debt was

financed by private sector borrowing. The understatement is due to the fact that the improvement on the private asset side is the sum of new acquisitions of assets and the appreciation of assets.

Altogether the private sector incurred nearly £1,000 millions of new liabilities, much of it, of course, to finance the acquisition of new assets abroad, but a part representing domestic lending financed by Eurodollar borrowing abroad.

The main changes were in banking and commercial liabilities and assets: there was a relatively modest net change in total UK long-term investment abroad (up by £400 millions to £14,400 millions) and foreign investment in the British private sector (up £350 millions to £7,135 millions).

All the borrowing Peter to pay Paul was done in the private sector. There was in fact a fall in public sector borrowing from £1,200 million from official debt to foreign monetary authorities.

Big fleet increase forecast

Britain's merchant fleet is likely to expand from the present 36 million tons deadweight to 40 million by the end of this year, says the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom and the British Shipping Federation in their jointly sponsored journal.

The net gain of 4,000,000 tons will be after an average annual loss due to scrapping or sale of 1,620,000 tons. British owners have on order a record 22.6 million tons of new vessels valued at about £1,500 millions. About 6.5 million tons of this is due for delivery this year.

The British fleet is the world's third largest after Liberia (58.6 million tons) and Japan (38.1 million tons). One million tons of the new orders are for container ships, 7.8 million tons for oil, ore, and other bulk carriers, and 13 million tons for tankers.

Profit setback for T. Firth

Thos. Firth and John Brown the steelmakers, has had a severe setback, but the interim dividend is being held at 5 per cent. In spite of an increase from £17 millions to £18 millions in the turnover, pre-tax profit tumbled from £2,177 millions to around £1.85 million in the six months to March 31. It is worth recalling, however, that the results for 1969-70 contained stock profits of £650,000 arising out of increased prices for raw materials.

ICL profits up 30 pc

By PETER RODGERS

International Computers yesterday reported a 30 per cent increase in pre-tax profits in its results for the first half-year, better than expected even in Wednesday's optimistic City rumours.

However, new order intake has been falling below planned targets because customers have deferred their spending plans and there are likely to be further job cutbacks as the company gears itself to the new level.

ICL's chairman, Sir John Wall, said that the shortfall on orders would have no effect on the current year's turnover but if customers continued to defer orders the business would grow more slowly than previously expected.

For this reason ICL was accelerating plans for "concentrating production and streamlining other activities"—a process which has already resulted in 1,400 lost jobs this year, including over 1,000 at plants in Croydon which are

involved mainly with electro-mechanical machinery.

Mr Alan Edwards, finance director, said that the scrutiny could involve further cuts but the company had not yet got any idea of how many jobs would be lost.

The figures showed a £143 millions pre-tax profit for the first six months compared with £110 millions for the same period a year before, and a 14 per cent turnover increase to £75.84 millions. Sir John is sticking firmly to his forecast of about £8.5 millions pre-tax profit for the year as a whole, which would mean a 12.5 per cent increase over last year's 53-week financial year.

Direct comparison between the two first halves is hindered because of three significant changes. The profit improvement is arrived at after absorbing only £226,000 of repayments to the National Research Development Corporation, com-

Tribunal warning to V and G victims

The Vehicle and General tribunal said yesterday that it wanted to make clear before its hearings that its terms of reference do not enable it to award or recommend the award of compensation to V and G policyholders or shareholders.

The tribunal have consented to an application by seven policyholders and shareholders to be represented at the hearings.

The seven were among those who got in touch with Mr Martin Moir after his offer, on May 16, to arrange legal representation for policyholders and shareholders, before the tribunal.

Mr Moir himself, who is neither a policyholder nor shareholder, does not qualify for representation as an interested person under the terms of the Tribunal of Inquiry (Evidence) Act, 1921.

MARKET REPORT

Prices yield to lack of demand

Stock markets yesterday endured another day of dropping share prices, and by the close the FT Index had dropped a further 1.4 to 378.3. Although demand was still weak, the market was not as badly off as it had been in the previous week. Investors, certainly, continued to feel frustrated with the flabby state of the UK economy and its reluctance to respond to the Budget spurs. Shares stayed away, and light routine selling once again found prices sensitive and yielding.

Gilt edged securities started the day with some hopeful gains to around 1. Buyers, however, did not fall for this marking-up, and quotations often fell back to show no significant change on the day.

Around the equity sections, interest was once again confined to the special situation stocks. Among these, Wednesday's favourites, the Rolls-Royce creditors, mostly fell from grace, giving up much, if not all, of their gains.

Transatlantic clouds shrouded EMI from the outset following a poor trading report from their American subsidiary, Capitol Industries, and they finished 11½ down at 152. J. Lyons also sagged slightly right from the start. Before the lunchtime results appeared on the scene, the A shares were already 18½ down.

The shares revealed a second half decline of 7 per cent to 152½, the effect of the first half 3½ per cent advance, the price fell further to 149½ for an overall drop of 24½.

International Computers rose 9½ to 138½ at one point, but fell back to 133½ in late dealings.

HP financiers were unhappy but leading hanks edged higher. Insurances mostly receded. In dull oils, Shell eased 4½ to 405½ in spite of the chairman's comments on better margins.

In mines, platinum shares showed their disappointment with the General Motors' interest in a base-metal anti-pollution device. A disappointing drilling report depressed Whim Creek and other Australians. Dollar stocks were mixed.

The number of bargains marked totalled 10,388 compared with 10,852 on Wednesday and with 9,791 last Thursday.



Mr Kenneth Corley, chairman of Joseph Lucas Industries was elected president of the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders by the society's council yesterday. He has been a vice-president since 1968.

The pound

Closing	Markets	Closing	Markets
N. York	2.41 1/2-2.42	London	2.41 1/2-2.42
Frankfurt	2.41 1/2-2.42	Paris	2.41 1/2-2.42
Amsterdam	2.41 1/2-2.42	Brussels	2.41 1/2-2.42
Zurich	2.41 1/2-2.42	Geneva	2.41 1/2-2.42
Stockholm	2.41 1/2-2.42	Copenhagen	2.41 1/2-2.42
Helsinki	2.41 1/2-2.42	Oslo	2.41 1/2-2.42
Stockholm	2.41 1/2-2.42	Copenhagen	2.41 1/2-2.42
Helsinki	2.41 1/2-2.42	Oslo	2.41 1/2-2.42

£1 = 2.41 1/2-2.42, investment dollar premium 2 1/2-2 3/4, per cent (previous 2 1/2, per cent).

FORWARD RATES

N. York	6.38-6.39 to 6.37-6.38 premium
Amsterdam	3.25-3.26 to 3.24-3.25 premium
Brussels	3.25-3.26 to 3.24-3.25 premium
Frankfurt	3.25-3.26 to 3.24-3.25 premium
Geneva	3.25-3.26 to 3.24-3.25 premium
London	3.25-3.26 to 3.24-3.25 premium
Paris	3.25-3.26 to 3.24-3.25 premium
Stockholm	3.25-3.26 to 3.24-3.25 premium
Zurich	3.25-3.26 to 3.24-3.25 premium

Gold: 39.75

CITY COMMENT

Predicted precisely

SHAREHOLDERS in Electronic Rentals and General Holdings must be hoping that the long-term predictions by stockbrokers Greene and Co. are as accurate as their short-term ones.

In a circular on investment in television rental, Greene's predicted that Electronic Rentals' pre-tax profits for 1970-71 would be "between £1.7 millions and £1.8 millions." Yesterday Electronic Rentals confirmed the prediction by announcing a pre-tax profit of £1,778,000.

The result is a 66.6 per cent increase on the previous year's pre-tax profits of £1,067,000, which has enabled the group to increase its total dividend by 7½ points to 37.5 per cent.

When Electronic Rentals published its 1969-70 results, Greene's forecast that profits would be £1,610,000 in the year just ended, and they stepped this up after the interim results were announced.

At the time of the original forecast, Greene's said that they were looking for a gross return of 20 per cent on a rental base of £43 millions, showing pre-tax profits of £2,885,000 for 1974. Last week they said that this long term forecast must be considered as a "minimum figure."

Electronic Rentals is the fifth largest television rental organisation in the United Kingdom with about 480,000 customers with black-and-white sets and about 30,000 with colour sets. It has an important non-rental subsidiary—Pneumatic Tents, sole importer and wholesaler of Camping Gaz, whose profits have been improving. Results for the year just ended also include about £120,000 from J. Langdon and Son, acquired

during the year, and now producing profits of about £160,000 a year.

ERNEST SCRAGG

Plenty of faith needed

CONSIDERING THAT the group claimed to have suffered exceptional and non-recurring expenses of more than £1.1 million on the reorganisation of the Klingner machinery division, the interim results of Ernest Scrugg are no great shakes. Pre-tax profits of £302,000 compare with £702,000 a year ago, but with a full year's loss of £278,000. But it was really the forecast that profits would be running at well over twice this level for the second half of the year that left the shares only 1½p down on the day at 42½p.

Even so the current rating expresses a lot of faith in the recovery. The forecast indicates a profit of around £1 million this year, and assuming past losses wipe out any tax credit this would leave earnings around the 45 per cent mark. This would put the prospective price earnings ratio at a shade under 13, clearly not enough to support the share price, with Scrugg's erratic record.

So speculators are looking beyond the current year to the bigger upturn which chairman Philip Scrugg hints at. Paying an interim of only 0.25p a share, he says that a substantially higher dividend would have been paid, but the money is needed to finance "the further significant increase in output planned for October."

Just the same, if profits trebled next year to £3 millions, earnings would only go up to a little under 82 per cent with a presumed return to a full tax charge to reduce prospective P/E to 10.3. It hardly looks a good risk/reward ratio, but the

shares have proved such a volatile gambling counter over the past few years, that doubtless they will always have their supporters.

J. LYONS

Pinch of salt with the tea

THE SHARES of J. Lyons dropped 24p to 254p yesterday after dealers had dissected the preliminary statement in which they saw indications of a deterioration in the second half performance, an increase of 1.3p to 13.58p in the dividend was ignored.

A £1.5 million lift to £9.8 millions in the trading profit has been largely absorbed by the cost of financing certain minority shareholdings in group companies. This cuts the rise in the pre-tax profit to 10.7 per cent at £8.2 millions, in contrast to the 32 per cent advance reported at the halfway stage.

It is worth noting that an increase from 20.33p to 25.99p in earnings per share—which lifts dividend cover from 1.69 to 1.91 times—owes something to a drop in the tax ratio caused by capital spending which, however, could give profits a further boost over the long-term.

The levelling off in the second half is not unexpected for the board admitted in November that booming tea sales were largely due to retailers' stocking ahead of price increases.

The preliminary statement lacks a sales figure, but it is believed that the group achieved an increase of around 10 per cent. If this is borne out by the full accounts, the group has managed to maintain its margins.

It is becoming more difficult to pass on increased costs on the catering side, but closure of uneconomic branches and a "facelift" policy for other

EMI

Disc results turn tables

THE DISCLOSURE that Capitol Industries, the US producing subsidiary of EMI, could make a £200,000 loss, against profits of £3.6 millions, at last brought some reality to the market. EMI shares lost 11p yesterday to fall to a new three-year low, 152p.

Last year Capitol was largely responsible for EMI's exceptionally good results. This year it has been a tale of disaster. The latest embarrassment is that Capitol's new president, Mr. Bhasker Menon, is having problems getting a work-permit from the US immigration authorities.

Menon was formerly EMI's man in India and the US authorities have apparently linked his name with Krishna Menon, the Indian Foreign Minister who made his anti-American views clear in the early '60s.

Yesterday EMI were not sure whether the problem had been cleared up. No one seems to know whether he is related to Krishna but Menon is as common a name in India as Jones is in Wales.

Though Capitol has been hinging its dismal results on the poor state of the record market in the US, all the other major record companies there, apart from United Artists, appear to be making profits.

French view on m

By Robert Prins and Rene Dabert

A dramatic French attitudes to man revaluation in Paris. It now seems French would rat German revaluation prospect of a pr and the promise of the old parity.

There are two for the shift in the tion. The first is that the common policy is going unworkable if it is unworkable if it is a move towards a monetary union.

At the moment, in cold storage as ever since the Ger to float the D French argument. Common Market advanced as a result to outside pressure the plight of the stimulated a lot about how the press system might be a.

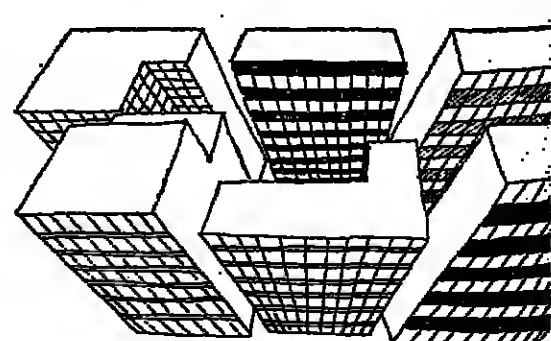
But the crisis in two years' time, been no more in plan's direction b momentum will be ately French, other producing any still far the mark might, but 3 to 5 per cent the sort of range expect.

When Bonn float in May, French Fi te Giscard d'Esta hoped the mark w pegged within a few hanted he would i this done by July 1 is rapidly approach any sign that the W E c o n o m i e s - M n Schiller, intends to

The Paris view is be pressed at this meeting of EEC c governments in Basle. The central ba are due to complet ministers on how such short-term c ments as the oec th currency crisis.

Dr Schiller also is come under pressur ing of Common Ma ministers in Luxe week. The minist before them the c governors' report a report from the E sion calling for a re parities for the m Dutch guilders, a possible.

However, the com not say the curre return to their o mers' taken in he ended



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ABBEY NATIONAL PROPERTY GROWTH BONDS.

July 1971

Melchett gives assurance to steelworkers

Lord Melchett, chairman of British Steel Corporation, union leaders yesterday in Scotland, said the future of the steel industry in Scotland was "reasonably assured." He said the corporation accepted the importance of the steel industry for Scotland, and had intentions of bringing Jernsrair Mills, Lanarkshire, to its full potential.

James Jack, general secretary of the Scottish TUC, who Lord Melchett for two hours members of the economic committee of the Scottish TUC

Output halved by strike

The blastfurnacemen's strike had halved output from the steel corporation plants during the four days it lasted, according to preliminary reports, the corporation said yesterday.

But production is getting back to normal and output figures for June are likely to show, in some of weekly averages, that much of this lost ground has been recovered, according to the corporation.

The effects of the strike, which started on June 1, are not reflected in the latest all-Industry steel production figures published yesterday.

They show that production fell from 1.1 million tons in April to 0.9 million tons in May, following March's "Low."

New Tara dig promises well

Tara Exploration has released figures of a further four miles at its Navan lead-zinc prospect and one shows the best combination of size, depth and metal content.

Further increases in port charges are almost inevitable this year, according to the National Ports Council, to finance major development schemes and to cope with the exceptional rise in operating costs.

British ports spent about £40 million on development projects during 1970, and the council's annual report, published yesterday, says that most of them had to be financed by loans at high rates of interest.

With development expenditure continuing at a "substantial" level, the council believes higher charges are essential if ports are to build up adequate reserves. In the longer term, however, the position should be eased by other measures port authorities are taking to strengthen their financial position—better costing and budgetary control, the elimination of unprofitable activities, the sale of redundant assets, and the establishment of financial targets.

The council is still campaigning

Entente bankers open on Saturday

By ANTHONY HARRIS

A whiff of new competition in the banking world appeared in Brompton Road, London, yesterday, with the formal opening of the Banque Nationale de Paris, through its British subsidiary, the British and French Bank.

The premises are not the only thing that is unlike a British bank. The bank will be open from 9.30 a.m. until 4 p.m. on Saturdays, and until 6 p.m. on Wednesdays. (It will be closed on Mondays.)

In addition it will offer weekly statements and a fixed, published schedule of banking charges.

Competition from overseas banks is still, for the moment, restricted by the official lending ceilings, but these should disappear in a matter of weeks.

The B & F is not, of course, part of the British clearing bank system, but first customers report that there is no difficulty in getting British and French cheques accepted.

A final flourish: qualified customers can use a computer terminal in the Brompton Road branch.

Scotland's electric shock delayed

Electricity charges for the 1,500,000 consumers in the South of Scotland are not expected to rise again before April 1972 — even though the area's electricity board lost £1,228,000 in the last financial year.

Coal-price rises will cost an extra £8 millions in a full year, the board's annual report reveals. Oil, salaries, materials and plant and equipment costs also rose.

Because price increases have been kept low it is inevitable that the board will be in an extremely difficult financial position in the current year.

Accordingly, the prospect is that 1971/2 will be a loss-making year," says the report.

"In the present state of the economy, with unemployment at a high level in the South of Scotland, a period of stability of tariffs is desirable, and for this reason the board would prefer to make no immediate moves towards yet a further increase in tariffs."

Shell spending £500 M-plus on 32 tankers

Sir David Barran, chairman of Shell Transport and Trading, said yesterday that the Royal Dutch-Shell group's previously reported first quarter results "indicate that margins are recovering."

"If this continues, and with sales growing as they are, 1971 profits should resume the long-term rising trend," Sir David told the company's annual meeting.

Although considerable increases in taxes and royalties to producing countries had to be conceded earlier this year, he said, it was, in fact, possible to recover in prices in most countries not only these increases in costs but also something of the erosion of margins that had occurred during 1969 and 1970.

However, he cautioned that recent agreements with other producing countries, including Nigeria, and the settlement just concluded in Iraq, will exert a continuing upward pressure on costs.

Sir David disclosed that orders for new tankers for Royal Dutch-Shell fleets, either placed or being actively negotiated, now total 32, involving expenditure of well over £500 million for the next five years.

Twenty-five of these ships will be the second-generation of very large crude carriers (VLCCs), each of more than 250,000 tons deadweight. Shell now operates 38 VLCCs, 21 of which are owned, and 17 chartered.

In view of the higher costs of crude oil, he said, "these forms of energy that were once uneconomic vis-a-vis oil are now beginning to look more competitive."

"Clearly," he said, "it behoves governments to take careful stock of their national energy situation and to give due encouragement to the development of all their indigenous resources so that the best possible use can be made of them."

Sir David reaffirmed that annual North Sea oil production as currently estimated, will not greatly reduce the dependence of Western Europe as a whole on imported oil.

He pointed out that if North Sea oil production were to reach one million barrels a day, as has been suggested, it would represent less than a single year's increase in Western Europe's oil requirements.

For Great Britain, alone, however, he said, "The combined contribution of North Sea oil and natural gas to the country's energy needs could be considerable in a few years' time, given the necessary encouragement."

Regarding the two successful wells off Scotland, 2½ miles apart, drilled by Shell UK Exploration and Production Ltd., Sir David said they suggest "we may have a commercial oilfield."

Shell UK Exploration is operating there on behalf of Shell and Esso.

On Shell's chemical operations he said the chemicals industry is showing all the symptoms of a recession worldwide, and our companies are no exception."

Japan may liberalise investment

Japan's Finance Ministry is studying plans to "fully liberalise" purchase of foreign securities by Japanese individuals and corporations, it said yesterday. Ministry officials, however, denied Japanese press reports that it had decided to effect such plans from July 1.

"It involves a lot of administrative procedures," one official said.

Officials said the Ministry is also considering liberalising direct investments in foreign enterprises by Japanese citizens and corporations, now limited to a maximum of \$1 million per project.

The liberalisation plan, if adopted, will involve authorising the Bank of Japan to automatically approve any application for direct or indirect investment abroad, the officials said.

Hull trade declines

Decreases are being shown in almost all commodities handled at the port of Hull, says a Dock Board report out yesterday. Trade fluctuations have some bearing, but unofficial stoppages are having an adverse effect, it says.

So far this year total tonnage is down by more than 300,000 tons—60,000 tons of the loss coming in the last four weeks, since the dockers began unofficial weekly one-day strikes over a who-does-what dispute concerning container loading.

Port fee rise 'inevitable'

Further increases in port charges are almost inevitable this year, according to the National Ports Council, to finance major development schemes and to cope with the exceptional rise in operating costs.

British ports spent about £40 million on development projects during 1970, and the council's annual report, published yesterday, says that most of them had to be financed by loans at high rates of interest.

With development expenditure continuing at a "substantial" level, the council believes higher charges are essential if ports are to build up adequate reserves. In the longer term, however, the position should be eased by other measures port authorities are taking to strengthen their financial position—better costing and budgetary control, the elimination of unprofitable activities, the sale of redundant assets, and the establishment of financial targets.

The council is still campaigning

Tunnel Cement gains from price increases

With the substantial price increases of the past year, it is not surprising that Tunnel Cement reports a sharp rise in 1970-71 profits.

On turnover £2.8 million higher at £19.4 million, trading profit rose from £1.3 million to £1.54 million. With a final payment of 5p a share, dividend is raised 1p to a total of 7½.

After tax and exceptional items, profit available is £1.46 million against £867,000.

The directors point out that the bulk carrier ship Tyne was delivered on February 23, 1971, on a five years' time charter and the profits resulting from this will to some extent counter the effects of the present recession in the freight market.

The twelve decker Sheaf Field was delivered on March 17, 1971, and is at present satisfactorily employed.

The directors have declared an interim dividend of 8 pence, against an equivalent 6½ pence on capital increased by one for one capitalisation issue in January, 1971.

Border Trust issue shortfall

Underwriters of the Border and Southern Stockholders Trust's issue of three million convertible ordinary shares of 5p each have had to take up 2,702,390 shares.

Applications were received for only 297,610 shares, which have been allotted in full.

ENI/1970

A Multinational Group proposing a New Oil Policy

The recent agreements between oil companies and producer countries were reached without consulting the consumers who will now have to pay more for their imports without getting adequate guarantees insofar as supply and price stability are concerned. It has thus become evident that consumer countries must now set out to develop the basis for a new policy aimed at a closer direct collaboration with oil-producing countries. This new policy based upon direct collaboration at various levels with the countries which produce the oil. It would be possible, for example, to collaborate in the implementation of the development plans of producer countries. Direct contact of this nature could be tied with the acquisition of oil and could lead to creation of broader economic relationships. This, in turn, would lead to long-term stability in oil supply and oil pricing.

A successful policy of this nature would imply that consumers should obtain control over their domestic markets in order to make sure they have outlets for the oil obtained direct from producer countries.

The foreign reserves of crude oil of the ENI group, now total more than 2,900 million barrels (400 million metric tons) and with Italian natural gas reserves of about 5,083 thousand million cubic feet (144,000 million cubic meters) already guarantee autonomous energy supply sources to the ENI group and provide for Italy an important basic position for establishing a new oil policy.

Within the framework of the national planning program, the ENI group in 1970 directed activities toward various vital areas in Italy: a strengthening of the energy sector, restructuring the chemical and textile sectors, and industrialization of the "Mezzogiorno", or Southern Italy.

Consolidated gross sales of the group in 1970 totalled \$2,562 million (1,601.2 thousand million lire), an increase with respect to 1969. Excise taxes of \$753 million (470.8 thousand million lire) (an increase of \$119 million more than in 1969) reduced net sales to \$1,809 million (1,130.4 thousand million lire) or 11.9% above the 1969 net. Consolidated exports of the group in 1970 were equal to \$421 million (263.1 thousand million lire), a rise of 10.9% over 1969 figures.

New investments in property, plant and equipment in 1970 were \$725 million (453.3 thousand million lire), increasing 47.3% or \$233 million (145.5 thousand million lire) above 1969, mainly because of larger investments in the chemical sector. These 1970 additions raised total fixed investments of the group to the value of \$4,667 million (2,922.9 thousand million lire) or 20.1% more than the previous year.

The number of persons employed by the group at year-end stood at 71,690 persons, an increase of 8,975 people while the average employment for 1970 was 67,931. Cost of employment went up 25% going from \$339 to \$424 million (211.9 to 264.9 thousand million lire) and calculated per employee rose from \$5,424 to \$6,240 (\$3.9 to 3.90 million lire). The amount of investment in fixed assets per employee increased from \$62,400 to \$68,800 (\$39 to 43 million lire), up 10.3% while sales per employee went up from \$25,920 to \$26,560 (16.2 to 16.6 million lire), a rise of 2.5%.

Write-off for depreciation, depletion, amortization and pensions for 1970 rose from \$272 million (170,000 million lire), in 1969 to \$304 million (190,200 million lire) in 1970, an increase of 11.9%, bettering the record of 1969 which showed a rise of 10.9% over 1968. By the end of 1970 the total allocation in the depreciation and amortization fund were \$1,996 million (1,247.2 thousand million lire) up 16.5% and covering 51% of plants in operation.

On the other hand, the paid-up appropriations investment capital of State in ENI amounting at year-end to \$758 million (473.9 thousand million lire) covered only 16.2% of fixed assets.

ACIP and its associates further extended exploration efforts to 21 countries and had leaseholds covering over 268 million acres (1,086,000 sq. km.). The group's crude oil production through the efforts of ACIP and its affiliates totalled an average 186,000 barrels a day (9.3 million for the year) of crude (up 13.6% from 1969) and, in Italy, 424,000 million cubic feet (112,000 million cu. m.) of natural gas (+ 10%) were produced.

Another contract for importation of natural gas was concluded by SNAM during 1970, this time for some 3,500 thousand million cu. ft. (100,000 million cu. m.) over a period of 20 years to come from Holland. When this new inflow and other contracted amounts from USSR and Libya are in full service, the total gas available to Italy with domestic production, will be around 880,000 million cu. ft. (25,000 million cu. m.) a year. At the end of 1970 already in operation under SNAM were more than 5,330 miles (8,600 km.) of natural gas transmission mains while some 4,000 miles (6,500 km.) of new lines were being constructed, engineered or planned.

In the petroleum refining field, the 12 refineries in which the group has interests (6 in Italy and 6 abroad) refined some 208 million barrels (28.5 million metric tons) (620,000 bpsd) of crude oil, 7.9% more than in 1969. Two new refineries are to be added to the 12, one in England and the other in Zambia.

Petroleum products exported and supplied to domestic outlets by AGIP amounted to over 20 million metric tons, 20 per cent more than in 1969, and this member of the group extended all its retail sales chains inside Italy and in 4 European and 19 African countries. Gasoline sales in Italy increased only 7.6% mainly because of higher prices caused by new taxation put in force at the end of August.

AGIP NUCLEARE, another main affiliate of ENI, which is interested in the nuclear field, prospected during 1970 for uranium ores in Italy, Zambia, Somalia, Australia and the U.S. on exploration permits held by the company or its affiliates covering around 30,630,000 acres (124,000 sq. km.), 38% more than in 1969.

ANIC, which heads the group's chemical and refining interests, expanded capacities at the Ravenna, Cella Piccola and Ragusa establishments and continued construction of the Sardinian complexes in the Valle del Tirso and at Sarroch, the latter for aromatics production. It is expected that the new Manfredonia ammonia and urea plants will go on stream in 1971, and construction was continuing on the nearby caprolactam plant. Planned for construction in Sicily are a large joint-venture electrochemical plant, and a factory for making plastic articles.

Chemicals production increased in all sectors except fertilizers. Carbon black and cement production were up 25.2% and 25.4%, respectively; synthetic rubber production rose 12.2%; and synthetic fibers increased 7.1%; other organic and inorganic chemical products together rose 5.4% and, finally, plastics and synthetic resin production went up more than 3%.

Also in the chemical field, ENI has prepared and presented to national planning authorities a plan for reorganizing the Italian chemical industry. This is a contribution indicative of ENI's interest in this vital sector of the Italian economy.

Sales of the textile sector of the group, headed by LANEROSI, increased more than 36%. Reorganization in this sector was continued with the aim of achieving better productive integration and of increasing the uses of synthetic fibers. Two companies, formerly of the IRI group, Menafibre Colomere Meridionale and Il Fabbricone, were added to the textile group.

SNAM PROGETTI and SAIPEM in the respective fields of engineering and construction of plants and pipelines, oil well drilling and related work, acquired important contracts in Italy and abroad. NUOVO PICONE developed new fields of mechanical production, particularly in the field of computers and electronic instrumentation.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME AND FINANCIAL POSITION

SOURCE AND DISPOSITION OF FUNDS		1969 (Million U.S. \$)	1970 (Million U.S. \$)
Funds available from:			
Net income including minority interests	\$32.16	\$19.84	
Provision for depreciation and amortization of plant and equipment	272.00	304.32	
	304.16	324.16	
Net increase in long-term financing	150.24	71.20	
Net increase in reserves & miscellaneous	34.88	38.72	
Capital paid-up by minority interests	—	8.00	
Appropriations investment capital paid-up by government	112.80	89.60	
Increase in current part of appropriations investment due from government	47.20	70.40	
Financial receipts	—	5.60	
Working capital reduction	—	200.00	
Total	\$ 649.28	\$ 807.68	
Funds used for:			
Net additions to property, plant and equipment	\$ 492.60	\$ 769.12	
Consolidation excess and intangibles adjustment	2.12	—	
Other financial investments	509.44	\$ 769.12	
Increase in deferred charges and advances on property, plant and equipment (net of depreciation and amortization allowances for the year)	34.56	20.00	
Reduction of long-term debt	8.32	14.88	
Dividends paid to minority interests	1.60	3.68	
Net income accruing to Italian Treasury	95.36	—	
Increase in working capital	—	—	
Total	\$ 649.28	\$ 807.68	

CONSOLIDATED INCOME		1969 (Million U.S. \$)	1970 (Million U.S. \$)
Sales of:			
Petroleum, products and natural gas	\$1,689.1	\$1,989.8	
Petrochemical products	241.1	245.0	
Textile products	112.3	152.8	
Other products	18.9	24.0	
Engineering, construction and equipment	189.1	152.3	
Total gross sales	\$2,250.5	\$2,561.9	
Interest and dividends	50.6	51.4	
Other income	37.3	58.7	
Gross revenue	\$2,338.7	\$2,672.0	
Costs, Expenses and Taxes	\$ 317.1	\$ 440.3	
Cost of employment	927.5	1,030.2	
Operating and general expenses	\$1,244.6	\$1,470.5	
Total operating costs	\$1,244.6	\$1,470.5	
Excise taxes	634.1	753.3	
Depreciation and amortization of plant and equipment and other financial charges	272.0	304.3	
Expenditure for preliminary exploration of Italian continental shelf	1.3	—	
Total expenses	\$2,260.8	\$2,609.1	
Income before taxes and minority interests in subsidiaries	77.9	62.9	
Income taxes payable	45.7	43.0	
Net income before minority interests	\$ 32.2	\$ 19.9	
Income accruing to minority interests	15.4	13.6	
Net income accruing to ENI	\$ 16.8	\$ 6.3	
* Includes cement produced at Ravenna and Ragusa plants.			

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET—ASSETS		1969 (Million U.S. \$)	1970 (Million U.S. \$)
Current Assets			
Cash	\$ 149.1	\$ 117.8	
Customers notes and accounts receivable	593.8	655.0	
Other receivables	279.2	351.7	
Advances and prepaid expenses	11.4	9.6	
Current portion of capital receivable for authorized increase in appropriations investment	417.6	488.0	
Inventory	301.8	386.1	
Other current assets	11.0	10.7	
Total current assets	\$1,763.9	\$2,019.2	
Investments			
Investments in securities not consolidated	103.8	105.4	
Interest bearing securities	24.0	16.8	
Total investments	\$ 127.8	\$ 122.2	
Capital receivable for authorized increase in appropriations investment, net of current portion shown above	160.0	—	
Property, plant and equipment less accumulated depreciation and amortization	3,873.6	4,644.8	
Total assets	\$4,300.1	\$4,904.6	

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET—LIABILITIES		1969 (Million U.S. \$)	1970 (Million U.S. \$)
Current Liabilities			
Accounts payable to banks	\$ 249.8	\$ 536.8	
Current portion of long-term debt	290.9	289.4	
Accounts payable to suppliers	254.2	357.9	
Accrued and other liabilities	410.3	506.4	
Total current liabilities	\$1,235.2	\$1,690.5	
Medium and long-term debt			
Debentures	1,092.8	1,023.2	
Notes payable to special credit institutions and other bank debts	556.0	695.3	
less current portion included above	290.9	290.4	
Total medium and long-term debt	1,357.9	1,429.1	
Accrued employees service and separation allowances and other reserves	205.0	246.1	
Minority interests in subsidiaries consolidated	213.0	212.5	
Proprietary capital and reserves			
Total authorized appropriations investment including amounts not yet received	1,246.2	1,246.2	
Statutory reserves	14.2	15.5	
Special reserves	8.3	8.3	
Pooling of interests adjustment	33.5	50.1	
Undistributed income	16.8	6.3	
Total liabilities	\$4,300.1	\$4,904.6	

Early defeat for container revolution

By Victor Selwyn

THE DECISION to cancel £84 millions of planned container shipping for the UK to New Zealand route has not received the attention it deserves.

It follows the Australian National Line reporting its first ever financial loss of \$A1.4 millions due to containerisation, the loss of \$5.5 millions in the first fifteen months of Seafarers Terminal Pty., which operates at Fremantle, Melbourne, and Sydney. The decision recognises the hard fact that no deep sea container shipping route pays, except the Japan to California. All others—across the Atlantic, the Pacific, and to the Far East—lose money.

In the UK two leading container manufacturers, Metro-Camm and Central Wagon, have phased down production in the past two years. In Germany one leading maker operates at 40 per cent capacity and most of the smaller ones have ceased. A French Rail spokesman reports losses on the Cologne-Paris rail container route—the first route to be set up by Inter-Container (the European railway organisation) on the basis of the McKinsey report conducted for them in 1967, published as the largest study of its kind.

Very quietly the direct London-Paris rail container route disappeared. At one stage British Rail workshops found themselves with 800 containers made for Freightliner.

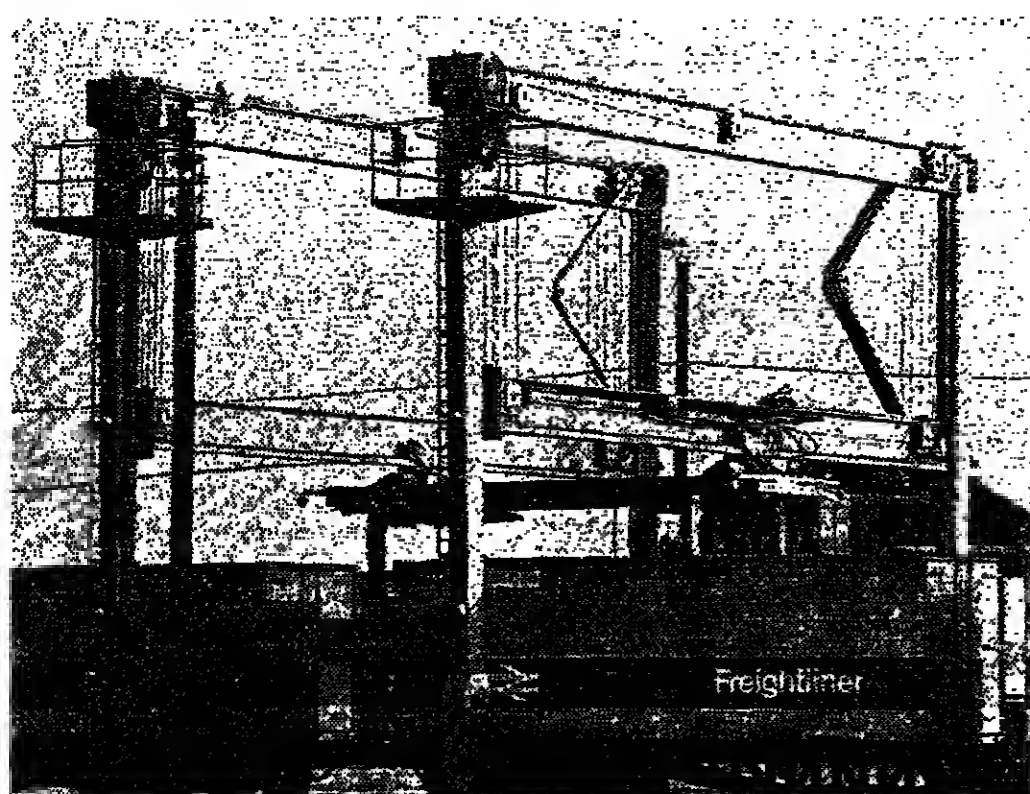
liner that Freightliner could not take.

In view of the blaze of publicity boosting containerisation, it seems strange that silence shrouds the facts. I sympathise with shippers, plagued with surplus capacity, who hope that one day demand will catch up with supply.

One third of containers travel empty. This is a Port of Rotterdam figure repeated throughout the world. But it only underestimates the true surplus. For containers are like other shipping facilities. They must be readily available, like a dry dock at a port that may stay unused for weeks on end.

But while sympathising with shippers, route operators and container makers, it is the public who pay either as consumers or as taxpayers. £400 millions have been sunk into containerisation in the UK since 1966, adding together ships, ports, facilities and containers. True, such capital expenditure will not produce immediate returns. Freightliner attributed a loss of £5 per container operation (22 millions in a year) to heavy capital outlay. Such losses lead to increased charges.

Capital outlay and depreciation must enter costs and one thing is certain—that the claims for containerisation have not and will not be fulfilled. There is no mystery why. Containerisation has a limited application—a standard 20ft. ISO container needs a 10-ton load and only 4 per



cent of dry cargoes weigh 10 tons or more. Moreover the true operating costs amount to at least twice the estimated ones on which Government and transport authorities have based their decisions.

These estimates—and the thinking underlying them—are best set out in the McKinsey report of 1967, prepared for the British Harbour and Docks Board, entitled, "The key to low cost transport," which provided much of the rationale for containers.

The main point of the report forecast that "the potential reductions in transportation costs can be greater than 50 per cent in many cases." In fact, because containers demand a return load and must always be available surplus capacity wipes out any apparent savings.

The report added: "The dramatic reduction in transportation costs will have a major impact on companies trading internationally, whose products contain a significant transportation cost element." This just has not happened. True, who in 1967 could have

foreseen inflationary rises, but containerisation claims a smaller labour element.

On McKinsey's behalf, containerisation had then barely started in Europe, and was mainly confined to the United States and across the Atlantic. This being so, surely the McKinsey findings should have been more qualified. The report missed because it missed out the basic factors of containerisation.

Containerisation began as a military concept and not to cut freight charges. Sealed containers were used to carry supplies to the US Forces. Cost was not the prime consideration.

Containers demand a return load. A container carrying goods from Birmingham to Milan will return empty unless it can find a cargo. One third travel empty. A container costs £500 plus.

Not only do the senders need to be persuaded to use containers—but so do the receivers. For containers involve the use of specialised and expensive equipment at all stages for container handling. Palletised cargoes only need fork-lift trucks.

Above all, because of the 10-ton load size, only large organisations are likely to use containers. But large organisations, such as giant chemical and oil companies already have their own transport set-ups. In Europe, thanks to the destruction of the second World War a new railway system has emerged, with new trucks and fleets to compete with a modern road system—reducing the need for containers.

Containerisation certainly has a useful role to play in cargo transport. It saves dock labour. It enables ships to be turned round in hours, instead of days. It cuts pilfering. It protects goods. It contributes to the door-to-door objective in goods transport.

But, like water, containerisation must find its own level. It must be seen in its perspective, taking over where a more efficient means does not already exist. It is certainly not the final answer. The average cargo load lies between a ton and a ton and a half—and that is a pallet load, which can be protected by a shrink wrapped polythene cover.

CLOSING PRICES

Account: June 11
Settlement: June 22

LONDON

BRITISH FUNDS

Adm. Bt.	25 1/2	Adm. Bt.	25 1/2
Adm. Bt.	25 1/2	Adm. Bt.	25 1/2
Adm. Bt.	25 1/2	Adm. Bt.	25 1/2
Adm. Bt.	25 1/2	Adm. Bt.	25 1/2
Adm. Bt.	25 1/2	Adm. Bt.	25 1/2

CORPS & BONDS

Adm. Bt.	25 1/2	Adm. Bt.	25 1/2
Adm. Bt.	25 1/2	Adm. Bt.	25 1/2
Adm. Bt.	25 1/2	Adm. Bt.	25 1/2
Adm. Bt.	25 1/2	Adm. Bt.	25 1/2
Adm. Bt.	25 1/2	Adm. Bt.	25 1/2

FOREIGN

Adm. Bt.	25 1/2	Adm. Bt.	25 1/2
Adm. Bt.	25 1/2	Adm. Bt.	25 1/2
Adm. Bt.	25 1/2	Adm. Bt.	25 1/2
Adm. Bt.	25 1/2	Adm. Bt.	25 1/2
Adm. Bt.	25 1/2	Adm. Bt.	25 1/2

DOMINION & COLONIAL

Adm. Bt.	25 1/2	Adm. Bt.	25 1/2
Adm. Bt.	25 1/2	Adm. Bt.	25 1/2
Adm. Bt.	25 1/2	Adm. Bt.	25 1/2
Adm. Bt.	25 1/2	Adm. Bt.	25 1/2
Adm. Bt.	25 1/2	Adm. Bt.	25 1/2

AMERICAN & CANADIAN

Adm. Bt.	25 1/2	Adm. Bt.	25 1/2
Adm. Bt.	25 1/2	Adm. Bt.	25 1/2
Adm. Bt.	25 1/2	Adm. Bt.	25 1/2
Adm. Bt.	25 1/2	Adm. Bt.	25 1/2
Adm. Bt.	25 1/2	Adm. Bt.	25 1/2

BANKS & HP

Adm. Bt.	25 1/2	Adm. Bt.	25 1/2
Adm. Bt.	25 1/2	Adm. Bt.	25 1/2
Adm. Bt.	25 1/2	Adm. Bt.	25 1/2
Adm. Bt.	25 1/2	Adm. Bt.	25 1/2
Adm. Bt.	25 1/2	Adm. Bt.	25 1/2

BREWERIES

Adm. Bt.	25 1/2	Adm. Bt.	25 1/2
Adm. Bt.	25 1/2	Adm. Bt.	25 1/2
Adm. Bt.	25 1/2	Adm. Bt.	25 1/2
Adm. Bt.	25 1/2	Adm. Bt.	25 1/2
Adm. Bt.	25 1/2	Adm. Bt.	25 1/2

BUILDING & PAINTS

Adm. Bt.	25 1/2	Adm. Bt.	25 1/2
Adm. Bt.	25 1/2	Adm. Bt.	25 1/2
Adm. Bt.	25 1/2	Adm. Bt.	25 1/2
Adm. Bt.	25 1/2	Adm. Bt.	25 1/2
Adm. Bt.	25 1/2	Adm. Bt.	25 1/2

CATERING, FOOD & TOBACCO

Adm. Bt.	25 1/2	Adm. Bt.	25 1/2
Adm. Bt.	25 1/2	Adm. Bt.	25 1/2
Adm. Bt.	25 1/2	Adm. Bt.	25 1/2
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CHEMICALS & PLASTICS

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CINEMAS, THEATRES & TV

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PROPERTY & TRUSTS

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RUBBER & TEA

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COMMERCIAL & INDUSTRIAL

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MOTORS, AIRCRAFT COMPONENTS

Adm. Bt.	25 1/2	Adm. Bt.	25 1/2
Adm. Bt.	25 1/2	Adm. Bt.	25 1/2
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NEWSPAPERS & P.A.

Adm. Bt.	25 1/2	Adm. Bt.	25 1/2
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STORES

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TEXTILES

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ELECTRICAL & RADIO

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ENGINEERING & SHIPBUILDING

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INSURANCE

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MINING & TIN

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OIL

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SHIPPING

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Staveley Ind. passes again

Staveley Industries is again passing its interim dividend but the profits improvement, forecast by Mr H. Moore, chairman, last January, has materialised with a 50 per cent increase to £246,000 pre-tax for the six months ended April.

At this stage no provision has been made for losses on Rolls-Royce contracts. This will be done at the year-end and the amount is not expected to exceed £300,000.

Sales for the six months have fallen £2 millions to £24 millions but after lower interest charges, tax, and minority interests, attributable profits work out at £31,000, against a loss of £38,000.

The board reports that the machine tool division made another substantial loss during the half year and the order intake was down 35 per cent. This was caused, it says, by the Rolls-Royce collapse and by the low level of activity in the capital goods industries both in the UK and America.

Although the directors expect that profits will be higher for the group in the second half, rising costs mean that the improvement will not be as good as was first hoped.

Last year when the group made a £1.1 millions profit, it wrote off £3.7 millions against reserves for terminal losses on the closure of its Carven-Swift machine tool division.

Courage expects further growth

Mr R. Courage, chairman of Courage, said yesterday that with approximately a third of the current year already gone it is reasonable to expect a satisfactory continuation of the development of the earnings growth for the ordinary shares of the company.

Speaking at the annual general meeting in London, Mr Courage said the company's recent mergers with John Smith's and the Plymouth Breweries were proceeding well.

He said the previously satisfactory growth in the company's beer trade has continued in the current year. The company's beers were well received in the former Truman trade in the Midlands and North, which the company acquired by exchange in March, 1971.

Scotcross final up 2 points

Scotcross, the food and engineering concern, is paying a final dividend of 9 per cent—up 2 per cent on last year bringing the total for 1970-1 to 12 per cent, against 10 per cent.

Sales of a group which is in the second year of its restructuring under managing director, Mr Alan Devereux, leaped by 25 per cent to £12.2 millions in the past year, but as this produced an 18 per cent rise to £303,356 in the pre-tax profit, margins have been under pressure.

Ultra Electronics passes dividend

Ultra Electronic Holdings is passing its dividend for 1970-1, against 24 per cent for the previous year.

The group, however, now appears to be on the upgrade although an increase from £5.3 millions to £7.5 millions in the turnover has produced a pre-tax profit of only £7,638, compared with a loss of £738,066 in 1969-70.

Commenting on the outlook, the chairman says that although the current year has started

slowly, the group generally has a very healthy order book and he is confident that it will stage a further improvement in 1971-2. Meantime, he discloses that full provision has been made in the accounts for a Rolls-Royce debt to the group of £243,791.

Westinghouse sell HQ for £3.4M

Westinghouse Brake and Signal is selling its head office in York Way, King's Cross, London, for £3.4 millions to English and Continental Property, who recently bought the head offices of Cunard and Burmah Oil for a total of £16 millions.

Completion will take place between June 1973 and June 1974. Westinghouse intends to transfer the main activities at York Way to their factory at Chippenham, where some additional building will be necessary. Certain activities will still need to be based in London and suitable premises will have to be obtained.

The directors say the expense and tax charge are not "considerable," but they are confident that there will be improvements not only in liquidity but also in efficiency. Consolidated Signal, which was recently taken over by Adepton, has an 11 per cent stake in Westinghouse.

Haslemere Est. pays 20 pc total

Haslemere Estates is paying five points more from sharply higher profits, a final of 12 per cent making 20 per cent for 1970-71, against 15 per cent. Net rental revenue shot up by £539,395 to £1,759,404 in the past year, and a pre-tax profit of £887,408, compares with £686,392.

While the results are excellent, the chairman reports that a general feeling of caution in the estate and industry at the present time has been reflected in a slower tempo in demand to rent premises. Nevertheless he indicates that a further increase in the net profit and higher dividend may be expected for 1971-72.

Berisford profits push ahead

S. and W. Berisford, the sugar and produce importers, is to raise its interim dividend from an equivalent of 8 per cent to 10 per cent.

The board forecasts a final dividend of 15 per cent, making 25 per cent against 20 per cent. The group maintained its impressive profits growth with a 12.5 per cent increase to £1.48 millions pre-tax for the six months ended March. Sales jumped 19 per cent at £71.7 millions.

After tax at the lower rate, attributable profits work out at £381,000, against £269,000.

Advertisement Manager



Manchester Evening News

The Manchester Evening News is the largest circulation regional evening in the United Kingdom with a commanding media position in the Greater Manchester area. A Senior Executive is required to lead the entire Advertisement Sales operation in its future growth and expansion.

In addition to strong leadership qualities, applicants should be able to demonstrate a high standard of management and marketing skills.

Salary is for discussion but will not be less than £5,000 p.a. Car, pension and other benefits are appropriate to the seniority of the position. Future career prospects are very good.

Applications, quoting reference AM/TG on the envelope, should be addressed to:

P.A. Management Consultants Ltd.,
St. James's House, Charlotte Street,
Manchester M1 4DZ,

who are advising on the appointment.

ARMOURIES TOWER OF LONDON

ASSISTANT KEEPER

The successful candidate will be concerned with supervising the care and maintenance of the arms and armour collections, advancing knowledge of the collections through study and research, and answering enquiries from scholars in this field and the general public.

Candidates (aged at least 28) must have specialist knowledge of European armour, and a reading knowledge of French and German. Degree with 1st or 2nd class honours normally required. Previous museum experience, familiarity with historical documents and knowledge of editing for the press and of book production are desirable.

The salary scale is £2,368-£3,826 (under review); starting salary may be above the minimum. Non-contributory pension.

For full details and an application form (to be returned by 5th July, 1971) write to **Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants.,** or telephone Basingstoke 29222, Ext. 500, or London 01-839 1696 (24-hour 'Ansafone' service). Please quote reference G/7743.

CRAIGAVON DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

CENTRAL AREA ARCHITECTS

Architects with design and build ability interested in joining a multi-disciplinary team, which has the task of planning and building a large new city centre are invited to apply for the above appointment.

This comprehensive development, the largest currently being designed in Northern Ireland, embraces a multi-disciplinary team of architects, engineers, landscape architects and a range of other central area facilities. It is to be built in stages, the first of which is programmed to be completed by Christmas 1972.

The Chief Architect/Planner to the Development Commission is Mr. A. E. R. Bannister, Dip. Arch., A.R.B.A., Dip. P.P., A.S.I.T.P.P.

Casual User car allowance, Superannuation and Sick Pay Scheme. Approved removal expenses up to £200. Housing accommodation may be available. Commutation will be considered.

Application forms and further details from the General Manager, Craigavon Development Commission, Coleraine House, Coleraine, Co. Derry, Northern Ireland. Telephone No. Fortworth 34221. Extension 322. Closing date 25th June, 1971.

TEXTILE MANUFACTURERS

(MEMBER OF THE COURTAULDS GROUP)

Requires a man with ambition to achieve management responsibility. The Company is an internationally known producer of high quality shirtings, and the successful candidate would initially be based in Glasgow, on the commercial side of the business but must be prepared to travel. A knowledge of the trade would be an advantage. Attractive conditions and salary.

TV 132 THE GUARDIAN

164 Deansgate, Manchester M60 2RR.

FUEL OIL REPRESENTATIVE

A vacancy exists for a Fuel Oil Representative, age 25 to 35; some experience in the industry is desirable. There are excellent prospects for the right man showing initiative and drive with this expanding Group of Companies. The position is pensionable and a company car is provided.

Reply giving details of experience and salary to:

P. M. Gaultlett,
Sales Director, Oil Division,
THOMAS BLACK LIMITED,
243 Glossop Road, Sheffield S10 2HX.

A YOUNG MAN

of outstanding creative capacity and initiative is needed by a small Manchester company which has achieved national status and product leadership within three years of formation.

Applicants should have a very good education and a liberal vision of society, be single and of good physique.

Willing to live in Manchester area but travel constantly throughout U.K.

The company's quick growth is assured by its sponsors, its resources and the high quality of its product. Managerial responsibility can be expected within two years.

TV 132 THE GUARDIAN

164 Deansgate Manchester M60 2RR

HEAVY MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

Production Manager required for a unit in the North-West. A subsidiary of a substantial group. Must have previous experience of controlling light and heavy machine tools, and a good knowledge of production engineering. Salary approx. £2,750 is offered together with pension scheme.

Applications to:
TV 132 THE GUARDIAN
21 John Street, London W.C.1.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

Telephone
01-837 7011

SALARY UP TO £2,000

An exceptional career opportunity in an expanding company with excellent financial backing exists for a dynamic highly skilled salesman who is likely to be between 25 and 30 years of age but must be well educated, ambitious, confident and able to offer evidence of a successful career to date. Experience in selling commercial vehicles, capital equipment or allied activity could be relevant.

A good motor car will be provided. Benefits reflect the importance of the job and the standing of the organisation. Location: North West England. Please reply to:

TV 132 THE GUARDIAN

164 Deansgate, Manchester M60 2RR.

EXECUTIVE PRIVATE SECRETARY

Not less than £1,200 p.a.

Company Secretary and Treasurer of this multinational organisation requires a Secretary having good shorthand and typing speeds with initiative. Extremely interesting work, direct involvement with high degree of responsibility. The appointment is in our modern Executive Suite of Offices at our Head Office in Trafford Park, Manchester. The location offers ease of access with excellent parking facilities. The basic week is 4½ days and there are four weeks' holiday after one year's service. Present holiday commitments will be honoured. Applications to:

**Personnel Administration,
THE CARBORUNDUM CO. LTD.,**
Trafford Park, Manchester 17.
Tel.: 872 2381.

PA ADVERTISING

Textile Technologist

A position carrying considerable interest and responsibility has arisen with a textile company employing about 150 people, part of a large international group. This will be filled by a man, or woman, aged between 25 and 27, probably with a degree in physics, with chemistry, and with at least one year's experience working with, or close to, applied research preferably in the field of dyes or fibres.

The task will be to analyse and improve on present processes and to assist in the development of new products and processes. The work is closely associated with the marketing function and will provide a good opportunity for linking technical knowledge with market requirements and for gaining basic general management experience; this could lead to further opportunities within the group.

This position will appeal to someone with the desire to develop knowledge and talent, and to see ideas carried into practical implementation. A salary negotiable around £1,850 p.a. will be offered, and conditions are appropriate to an organisation of this standing. (Ref: 09217/GC)

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SITUATIONS

RACS

PERSONNEL MANAGER

The Royal Arsenal Co-operative Society invites applicants for the position of Personnel Manager. The man appointed responsible to the General Manager for the whole personnel function, apart from training, and will control a team of dealing with recruitment, administration and staff industrial relations and welfare.

He will probably have had several years' experience in a capacity and will be accustomed to dealing with trade. Preferably he should hold a recognised diploma in personnel management or equivalent academic qualification.

The Society is mainly engaged in retail trade over a wide area in South London and adjacent counties, with turnover of 550 million. Salary will be not less than £3,600 with yearly bonus of 2½ per cent. Contributory pension scheme and fringe benefits.

Applications with full details of education, experience, responsibilities and salary:

**The Personnel Manager,
THE ROYAL ARSENAL CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD.,**
147 Powis Street, London SE18 6JN.

METALLURGIST

Mullard Research Laboratories require Metallurgist, minimum qualification H.N.C. but preferably A.I.M. or I.M.M., with experience in physical testing, metallurgy and quality control techniques. Applicants should also have a good general (practical) metallurgical background; experience in the semi-conductor field is desirable but not essential.

Main areas of work will be concerned with long-term research/development associated with the technology and processing of semiconductor devices, and the provision of a metallurgical service facility.

Please write giving brief but relevant details of your qualifications and experience to **The Personnel Manager, Mullard Research Laboratories, Salfords, Nr. Redhill, Surrey.**

Mullard Research Laboratories

EDINBURGH CORPORATION

NAPIER COLLEGE OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

Department of Building & Civil Engineering

CIVIL ENGINEER

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons to lecture in subjects of the Higher National Diploma and Certificate courses in Civil Engineering. Candidates should hold a Degree, or the equivalent in Civil Engineering and/or be a Corporate Member of an appropriate Senior Institution.

Salaries in accordance with Scottish Teachers' Salaries Memorandum 1970 amended by the Remuneration of Teachers (Scotland) (Amendment) No. 2, 1971.

£1,158-£2,820 per annum

Placing on the scale will be dependent on approved industrial and/or teaching experience. An additional payment of £100 per annum is made in respect of approved teaching qualifications. A person appointed without possessing an approved teaching qualification will be given the opportunity to qualify by attending an "in service" course.

Application forms and further particulars from the Secretary to the Board, Napier College of Science and Technology, Colinton Road, Edinburgh EH10 5DT, to whom applications should be returned by 21st June, 1971.

EDINBURGH CORPORATION

Napier College of Science and Technology

Applications are invited for full-time appointment to the academic staff as LECTURER (i.e. Teacher) level as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING
TEACHER (GRADE II) IN MECHANICAL ENGINEERING
The post is concerned with the teaching of Mechanical Engineering to students following the Ordinary National Certificate course to Edinburgh.

Applicants should possess a degree in Mechanical Engineering or equivalent. The post is concerned with the teaching of Mechanical Engineering to students following the Ordinary National Certificate course to Edinburgh.

DEPARTMENT OF PHOTOGRAPHY AND PRINTING
TEACHER (GRADE II) IN PHOTOGRAPHY AND PRINTING
Applicants for this post must have appropriate industrial experience in both the subject to the level of the City Guilds of London Institute examinations in Printing, and must hold appropriate technical qualifications.

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS
TEACHER (GRADE II) IN APPLIED PHYSICS
Applicants will be expected to teach at Graduate level of the Institute of Physics and to assist the Head of Department in the organisation and administration of the Department.

Applicants should possess a degree in Physics or equivalent. The post is concerned with the teaching of Applied Physics to students following the Ordinary National Certificate course to Edinburgh.

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County Borough of Bury

CHARTERS COUNTY PRIMARY SCHOOL (GROUP 4)

Applications are invited for the post of HEAD TEACHER at this new primary school, to be situated in the town of Bury, Lancashire, to be opened in September 1972.

Applicants should possess a degree in Education or equivalent. The post is concerned with the teaching of Primary School subjects to children following the Ordinary National Certificate course to Edinburgh.

County Borough of Bury
TEACHER (GRADE II) IN APPLIED PHYSICS
Applicants will be expected to teach at Graduate level of the Institute of Physics and to assist the Head of Department in the organisation and administration of the Department.

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County Borough of Bury
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Applicants will be expected to teach at Graduate level of the Institute of Physics and to assist the Head of Department in the organisation and administration of the Department.

Applicants should possess a degree in Physics or equivalent. The post is concerned with the teaching of Applied Physics to students following the Ordinary National Certificate course to Edinburgh.

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Coventry College of Education

LECTURER IN RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

Required in September, 1971, or January, 1972.

Applicants should possess a degree in Religious Education or equivalent. The post is concerned with the teaching of Religious Education to students following the Ordinary National Certificate course to Edinburgh.

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TECHNICIANS

University of Kee

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Duties of officer will consist mainly preparation of materials for use in the Department of Plant Ecology/Physiology, and in Molecular Biology/Physiology.

SENIOR TECHNICIAN - salary scale £1,998-£2,140 (Minimum) experience 1-2 years.

TECHNICIAN - salary scale £1,740-£1,940 (Minimum) experience 1-2 years.

Applicants should send their curriculum vitae to the V.C. Biology or equivalent. All applications should be sent to the V.C. Biology or equivalent. All applications should be sent to the V.C. Biology or equivalent. All applications should be sent to the V.C. Biology or equivalent.

Date with the Past

From a large entry 10 all correct solutions were submitted. In accordance with the rules a tie-breaker will be conducted by post, to find an outright winner. Subject to re-entrants of all entries, tie-breaking forms containing more dates from the past will be dispatched within a few days to the following who identified the date of each extract correctly.

D. O. Adey, 2 Norland Place, Holland Park, London, W 11.

Mr and Mrs C. Barlow, 31 Balmuir Gardens, London, SW 15.

Paul Hodson, 361 Beulah Hill, London, SE 19.

W. J. Houston, 29 Hilton Crescent, Prestwich, Manchester.

D. Howell, Flat 2, 4 Bennett Road, Crumpsall, Manchester.

Geoffrey and Elizabeth Key, 8 Hamlet Court, Leonard Way, Brentwood, Essex.

Sheila T. Miller, 94 Meadow Court, Hackness Road, Manchester.

W. Moir, 7/8 Brewer Street, Oxford.

D. Smyth, 7 Thornhill Drive, Worsley, Manchester.

J. A. Williams, 54 Stanley Avenue, Rainford, near St Helens.

The answers to the Dates from the Past were:

Extract No.	Date	Month	Year
1	19	June	1970
2	1	February	1933
3	7	October	1957
4	12	May	1882
5	20	August	1934
6	6	June	1968
7	2	December	1942
8	29	March	1834
9	25	November	1854
10	29	May	1948
11	20	October	1922
12	26	January	1950

Council job for Stacey

By our own Reporter

The Rev. Nicolas Stacey, former deputy director of Oxfam, is to be the new director of social services for the London borough of Ealing.

These newly created posts, which carry salaries up to £5,000 a year, have been the source of some controversy because professional workers feared that large numbers might go to outsiders.

However, the British Association of Social Workers yesterday described Mr Stacey's appointment as "interesting" although "it was the most unusual" of the small number of directorships given to non-professionals.

The association's easy attitude reflects its satisfaction because fewer than 1 of the 170 posts filled so far have gone to non-professionals, and it accepts that the ministerial circular on these jobs has been applied in good faith.

Ealing, in fact, at first wanted to appoint its Medical Officer of Health but failed to gain the approval of the Department of Health and Social Services. Mr Stacey, apart from his work at Oxfam, was the founder of the Quadrant Housing Association during his eight-year spell as Rector of Woolwich.

Sports for the sports supporter

By JOHN O'CALLAGHAN

Announcing the appointment of Dr Roger Bannister, the first four-minute miler, as chairman of a new and more powerful Sports Council, Mr Eldon Griffiths, Minister responsible for sport, spoke of his vision for the Saturday afternoon football supporter.

Instead of re-living the highlights of the afternoon's game over a pint on a Saturday night, he said, supporters should be encouraged to participate in sport, facilities for which could be concentrated at the local professional football ground.

"There is something wrong," Mr Griffiths said, with a situation where sport for ordinary people has nothing to do with football which is the game in this country. Sport facilities must be concentrated in multiple units. On Saturdays, fans crowd on miserable terraces at grounds which could contain facilities for them to engage in sport as well as watching it.

The re-formed, Independent Sports Council under the chairmanship of Dr Bannister will have 20 members (12 of the present advisory council's 24), and will have powers to allocate £5 million of public money yearly—£500,000 more than the new defunct council set up in 1967. The new body will be similar in character to the Arts Council.

There are five ways in which the new council will be distinctively different from the old:

- (1) Its status will be enhanced.
- (2) It will have wider responsibilities.
- (3) It will be independent of the Government.
- (4) Powers will be granted to it to make grants not only to sports bodies but also to local authorities and other corporate bodies for the advancement of sport.
- (5) There will be more money to spend.

Mr Griffiths said that the new council would give urgent consideration to finding ways of extending the use of facilities for sport in schools, colleges, and the armed services. The council will have 10 representatives from the services. The Department of Environment has asked forestry and water authorities to find out what recreational opportunities Britanny can offer. It seems



Thatcher's lesson for mothers

BY OUR EDUCATION STAFF

disclosed to Mrs Doris Fisher (Lab., Birmingham, Ladywood) that apparently a third of the gain from this increase had been wiped out by a fall in the number of children having dinners. She said this had put up the cost to schools of each meal served by 1p.

Mr Edward Short, the Opposition education spokesman, asked if it was her policy to make charge for each meal equal its cost. He also asked what his party would do to provide free meals.

Mrs Thatcher said that she was looking generally at the meals service, but it was not

necessarily her policy to provide part meals. Some authorities did offer a variety of food along with school dinners.

Miss Joan Lester, the Labour member for Eton and Slough, said: "It is about time you found out how some working-class people live. Many women have to go out to work and because of that children are being deprived of a decent school meal."

Mrs Thatcher replied: "Because women have to go out to work doesn't mean they are incapable of looking after the nutrition of their children. I deeply resent the suggestion

that the women of this country are incapable of looking after the proper nutrition of their own children. I believe most mothers are fully capable of looking after the nutritional requirements of their children."

Mr Peter Rost (C., Derby South-east) said: "If parents are not prepared to ensure that their children are properly fed, they are not fit to be parents and should not have children. It would be proper to remind the country that it is not the State's responsibility to feed schoolchildren." The Minister's resources should be concentrated on improving educational facilities.

Miss Beryl McAllhone, editor of "Where," the Advisory Centre's magazine, said they were collecting data of nutrition from a panel of 50 primary school teachers in educational priority areas. "We have already heard from schools where say their children are weepy with hunger until they are given a glass of warm milk and sugar at mid-morning—children who obviously depend on a good school lunch."

Everyone who had done research on nutrition, she went on, had produced the same alarming picture—that standards in some areas had fallen since the war and that school lunches contributed up to a third of these children's daily nutritional intake. "I don't know what to say about people like Mr Rost. His remarks are so totally arrogant and unsympathetic."

Minister told to explain his radio remarks

By FRANCIS BOYD, Political Correspondent

Labour MPs pounced on Mr Heath when in the Commons yesterday to answer questions were set on throwing at him a remark by Prior, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries, and a radio broadcast on Wednesday.

He said he did not think that housewives all seriously "the statement attributed to Mr days before the general election that Tory poli

at a stroke, reduce the rise in prices, increase production, and reduce unemployment. Conservative backbenchers have asked Mr Prior to clarify his remark. Mr Heath had a stormy passage on this account yesterday, but Labour intends to have a debate on it at the first opportunity. Labour MPs have several scores to pay off. They recall the trouble which the Tories in opposition caused Labour by harping on Mr Wilson's famous "pound in your pocket" phrase.

The embarrassment which Mr Prior has inadvertently caused the Government—he must have had a testing time at yesterday's meeting of the Cabinet—has its ironies.

First, his interpretation of the "at a stroke" phrase might be thought a commonsense reaction to a political flourish. Second, Mr Heath never spoke the words "at a stroke" when he was contained in a party line. It was attributed to Mr Heath, after he had spoken at a press conference on June 16.

Labour's decision to make the most of Mr Heath's "stroke" is understandable. This pledge, together with Mr Heath's announcement during the election campaign of poor trading figures for a month are thought to have secured the Tory victory in the last few days of the election campaign.

Mr Wilson asked Mr Heath yesterday whether he agreed or disagreed with the "stroke" of Mr Prior. Mr Heath said that Mr Wilson was "working himself up," and added that the halving of SET had cut prices. "If you don't want SET halved," Mr Heath said, "you had better get up and say so."

When Mr Heath saw Mr Roy Jenkins, deputy leader of the Labour Party, rise to ask another question, he added that Mr Wilson "is about to be taken over by the Deputy Leader of the Opposition."

This did not stop Mr Jenkins from asking Mr Heath to state quite specifically "whether Mr Prior's statement that housewives were not expected to take seriously your statement (of June 16, 1970) represented Government policy or not?"

Mr Heath told Mr Jenkins to look at the text of the June 16 statement and the script of Mr Prior's broadcast. "I recognise that the interviewer (in the broadcast) was doing what you and your colleagues have done so often—misquote what I said in the statement, and Mr Prior said that housewives certainly did not believe that."

Fraud charge

Three men were remanded in custody until Monday at Westminster Magistrates' Court, charged with conspiring to defraud the American Express Company by means of the counterfeiting and distribution of travellers' cheques.

Bright after rain

A complex low stretching from the Atlantic to the Baltic will have a strong influence on the weather. Parts of it have some rain, especially during the night. It is generally clear, but with some rain in the morning. In the afternoon, it is generally clear, but with some rain in the evening. In the night, it is generally clear, but with some rain in the morning.

Destroyer launched on time

By our own Reporter

The Queen yesterday launched the Royal Navy's first custom-built guided missile destroyer. The ship was launched on time by courtesy of the Argentinean Navy.

An explosion which killed two men in April wrecked part of the ship, the HMS Sheffield. The Argentinean Navy gave a 36-foot section of their Hercules, also built at the Vickers Shipbuilding Group yard at Barrow-in-Furness, so that the deadline could be met. The first section of the new Argentinean ship, which is of the same class, was swung into position in the vacant berth shortly after the launch.

After the launch, the Minister of Defence, Lord Balniel, said another destroyer of this class had been ordered from Vickers. The yard already has orders worth £200 million from the Royal Navy and the navies of the Argentine, Brazil, and Iran, keeping the yard in work until 1974.

Prince Philip, who accompanied the Queen, was celebrating his 50th birthday. As they arrived at Barrow by train crowds sang "Happy Birthday" and the singing followed them as they walked through the streets.

Refugee aid moving out

continued from page one

of ideals to sum up an urgent need not only of medicines but also shelter and food. The brigadier said that one medical expert had told him that the monsoon might cur the cholera rather than spread it because it would dilute the germ-laden water. But there was the risk that it would flush out the latrines into stagnant pools, and help the spread of typhoid.

There is a need for doctors and other medical staff but it was important that they should be recruited locally because of the language problem. "Where

the doctors are just doing repetitive tasks such as inoculation there isn't much of a problem, but it obviously becomes acute if they have to ask the patients any questions, and try to establish anything more precise about what is wrong with them."

The Disaster Emergency Committee said last night that there had been an enormous response to its appeal launched on Tuesday. The special sorting office had received 20,000 letters yesterday. "Judging by previous appeals, we can estimate about £40,000 by this post alone," it said.

The Post Office, which has arranged for cheques, postal orders, and Giro cheques (all of which must be crossed) to be sent free to the appeal organisers, said that more than 11,000 letters were received yesterday. The address of the fund is: P.O. Box 999, Freeport, London, WC2.

IAN AITKEN writes: The Government has decided to finance an all-party parliamentary delegation to study the situation in East Pakistan and West Bengal. The group, some of whose members will leave London today, will include senior Privy Counsellors from both major parties.

Steel cut fear denied

By VICTOR KEEGAN, Industrial Correspondent

Allegations that entry into the Common Market would restrict the expansions plans of the British Steel Corporation were categorically denied yesterday by the Prime Minister and by Mr Geoffrey Rippon, Britain's Common Market negotiator.

But Professor Kennedy Lindsay, who made the claims in Wednesday's Guardian, challenged the Government to obtain from the European Coal and Steel Community a statement that the BSC would be permitted to expand production from 27 million tons to 45 million tons by 1980, or to any other target it might be planning.

He dismissed as "nonsense" the Foreign Office claim that the Coal and Steel Community could not restrict production. He said that, under the Treaty of Paris, the ECSC had powers over cartels, mergers, and where firms gained dominant positions in the market. It could authorise joint financing arrangements for firms. It had power to "guide" investment decisions, and to

impose a system of production quotas in the event of a manifest crisis. It could also enforce a Community price system based on non-discrimination, and had authority to aid research and the re-adaptation of workers.

In Brussels yesterday, high-level sources were emphatic that at no time during the talks had Community negotiators even hinted that British steel production should be limited, or that investment and expansion should be stopped.

Professor Lindsay's main fears are centred round the way the ECSC's powers could be used against the BSC once Britain is in the Common Market, but he also claimed that the case for ending BSC expansion had the sympathy of the negotiators in Brussels.

The British Steel Corporation does not seem to fear that its production plans might be cut. Last month, it was officially informed that neither its size nor the fact that it was

STOP PRESS

15 p PAY RISE FOR TOP CIVIL SERVANTS

Pay rises of between 7 and 15 per cent agreed for 100,000 civil servants in executive and administrative grades.

THE WEATHER

AROUND THE WORLD (Lunch-time reports)

AROUND THE WORLD					AROUND THE WORLD				
(Lunch-time reports)					Reports for the 24 hours				
Place	Temp.	Wind	Cloud	Pressure	Place	Temp.	Wind	Cloud	Pressure
Albacore	S 15	10	10	1010	L. Palma	F 15	15	10	1010
Alexandria	S 15	10	10	1010	Lisbon	F 15	15	10	1010
Bombay	S 28	10	10	1010	London	F 15	15	10	1010
Buenos Aires	S 15	10	10	1010	Manila	F 15	15	10	1010
Calcutta	S 28	10	10	1010	Madrid	F 15	15	10	1010
Canton	S 28	10	10	1010	Mexico	F 15	15	10	1010
Colon	S 15	10	10	1010	Shanghai	F 15	15	10	1010
Hankow	S 28	10	10	1010	Singapore	F 15	15	10	1010
Hong Kong	S 28	10	10	1010	Yokohama	F 15	15	10	1010
Kobe	S 28	10	10	1010					
London	S 15	10	10	1010					
Manila	S 28	10	10	1010					
Shanghai	S 28	10	10	1010					
Singapore	S 28	10	10	1010					
Yokohama	S 28	10	10	1010					